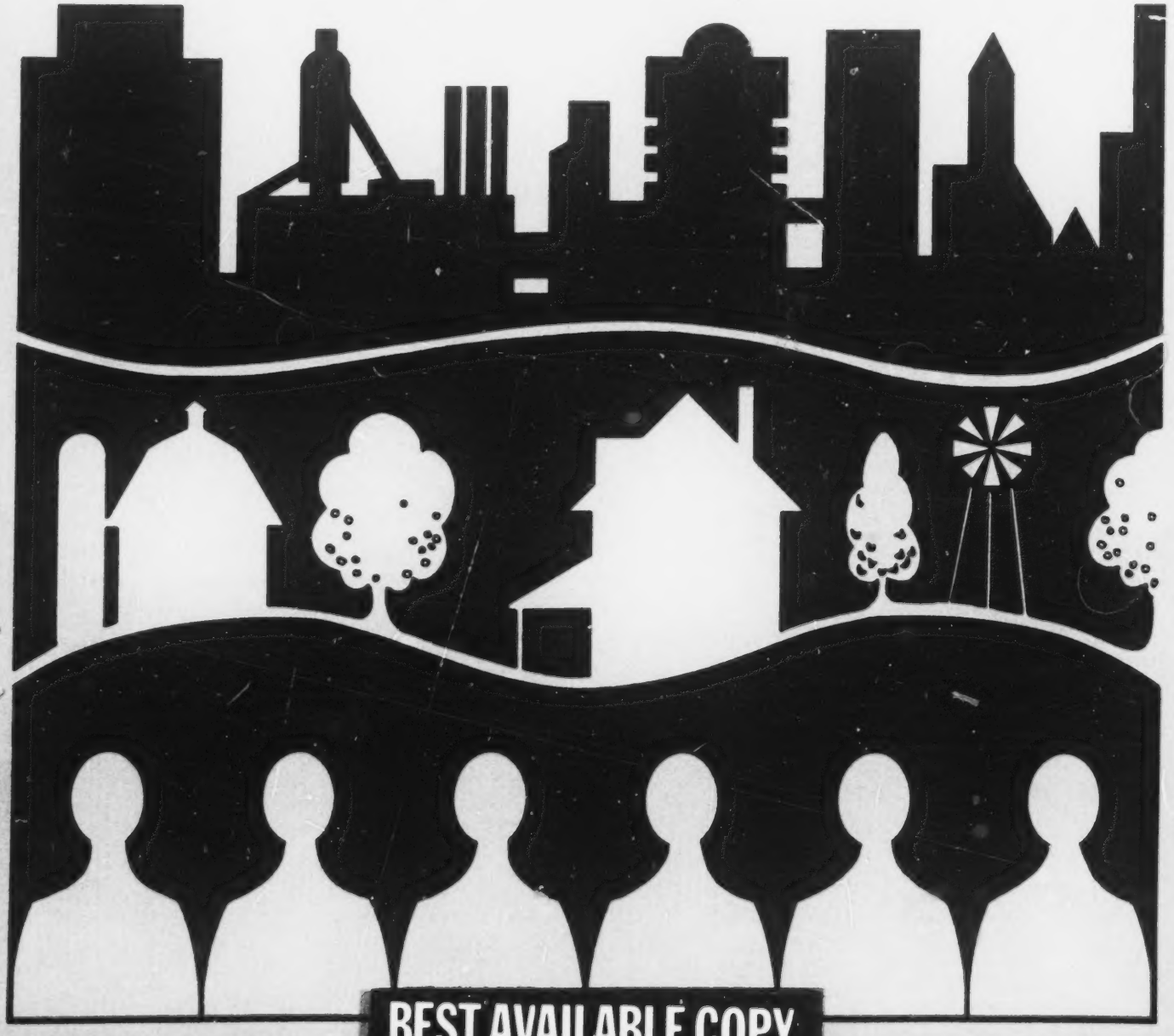
Annual Planning Information

Fiscal Year 1982

State of Iowa

Data are also included in this report for the Balance of State Prime Sponsor area. The Balance of State area includes all of Iowa except the 12 counties included in the other CETA Prime Sponsor areas.



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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FOR FISCAL YEAR

1982

State of Iowa

(Including the Balance of State Prime Sponsor)

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Affiliated with:
Employment & Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
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PREFACE

The Annual Planning Information report is a statistical and analytical presentation of labor market data for the State of Iowa. The information is compiled through the joint cooperation of the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, and Job Service of Iowa. Automated job bank systems and computerized applicant characteristics have aided in the preparation of this report.

The Iowa Department of Job Service is fully committed and dedicated to a policy of equal employment opportunity for all in recruitment, examination, appointment, training, promotion, retention, discipline and any other aspect of personnel administration, without any consideration for race, color, creed, age, sex, political or religious affiliations or national origin. Discrimination on the basis of age or sex or physical or mental disability is prohibited except where specific age, sex or physical or mental requirements constitute a bona fide occupational qualification necessary for proper and efficient administration.

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SUMMARY

Iowa experienced a rather severe recession during 1980, and the state's economy entered 1981 with uncertain prospects. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 3.5 percent at the beginning of the year to 6.7 percent in August before finishing the year at 4.5 percent. The rate was greater than five percent in seven months during the year. The opening months of 1981 did not indicate further recovery; the rates for January and February showed no significant improvement from December's level. The state's composite index of leading economic indicators began to increase in September. The index continued to rise through February, 1981. The continued increases indicate that Iowa's economy should not suffer any major setbacks during at least the first half of 1981.

The recession affected employment in the state's nonagricultural industries in varying degrees. Employment losses were most severe in construction and durable goods manufacturing. Sales and employment in both sectors are sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. Recession-related employment losses were also evident across much of the industrial spectrum. Sectors which suffered no apparent employment losses often experienced relatively slow rates of growth as the total demand for goods and services in Iowa declined.

It can be expected that the state's economy will continue to recover slowly during 1981. Unemployment is expected to decline from its peak during fiscal 1980. However, a great deal of uncertainty remains. Political developments in Washington will have a great deal of influence on the state's economic future, and the outcome of the debate over the Reagan administration's proposals is still in doubt, as are the consequences of each possible course of action.

A number of groups of persons are expected to be in need of employment and training services during fiscal 1982. The number of persons in each group will increase if the economy weakens. The groups include:

1. The economically disadvantaged
2. The long-term unemployed
3. Those working part-time for economic reasons
4. Unemployed Vietnam-era veterans

These groups are not mutually exclusive, i.e., persons may be included in more than one group and this is frequently the case. The largest single group of people in need of assistance is the economically disadvantaged. The number of persons in this group has been projected to be 313,800. Of these, 216,200 are expected to be age 18 or older and potentially in need of employment and training services.

FUNCTIONAL ECONOMIC AREAS AND CETA PRIME SPONSORS

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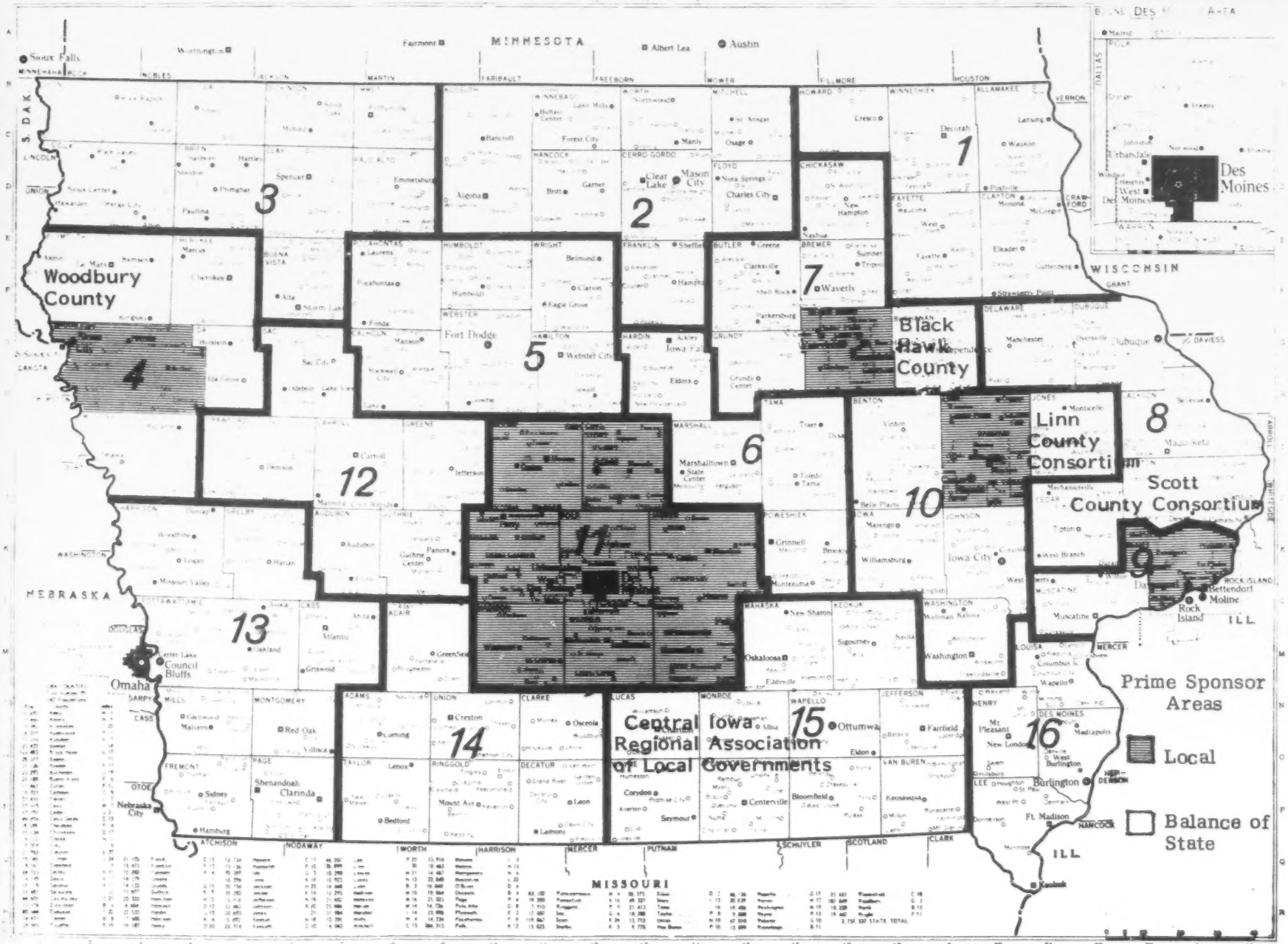


SOURCE: Iowa Office for Planning and Programming.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA

Definition of the State of Iowa

The state of Iowa is composed of about 56,000 square miles of land located in what is known as the North Central Region of the United States. The state is bordered on the east by the Mississippi River and on the west by the Missouri River. Des Moines is the state's capitol and its largest city, with an estimated population of 193,800 in 1977.

Planning Areas

The Iowa Department of Job Service has divided the state into five administrative areas. These areas and the locations of the agency's 78 job placement offices are shown on an accompanying map. Job Service's second major function is the administration of the state's Job Insurance program. Offices at which unemployment insurance claims services are available are shown on another accompanying map.

Iowa has been divided into 16 functional economic or planning areas by the state Office for Planning and Programming. These areas are, to a degree, homogeneous in their industrial composition and commuting and trade patterns. Most of these areas contain a central city which is the distribution center for the area and furnishes a large portion of the nonagricultural opportunities in the region. Local government jurisdictions of 100,000 or more in population are eligible to become prime sponsors under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). Prime sponsors are responsible for the development and administration of employment and training programs within their jurisdictions. Iowa's CETA prime sponsors include Black Hawk County, the Davenport-Scott County Consortium (CETA), the Linn County CETA Consortium, Woodbury County, the Central Iowa Regional Association of Local Governments (CIRALG, an eight-county area surrounding Des Moines in central Iowa), and Balance of State (the 87 remaining counties). Prime sponsors, along with the 16 functional economic areas, are delineated on an accompanying map. Data are presented in this publication for the state, balance of state and 16 functional economic areas. Data for other prime sponsors are presented in separate Annual Planning Information publications.

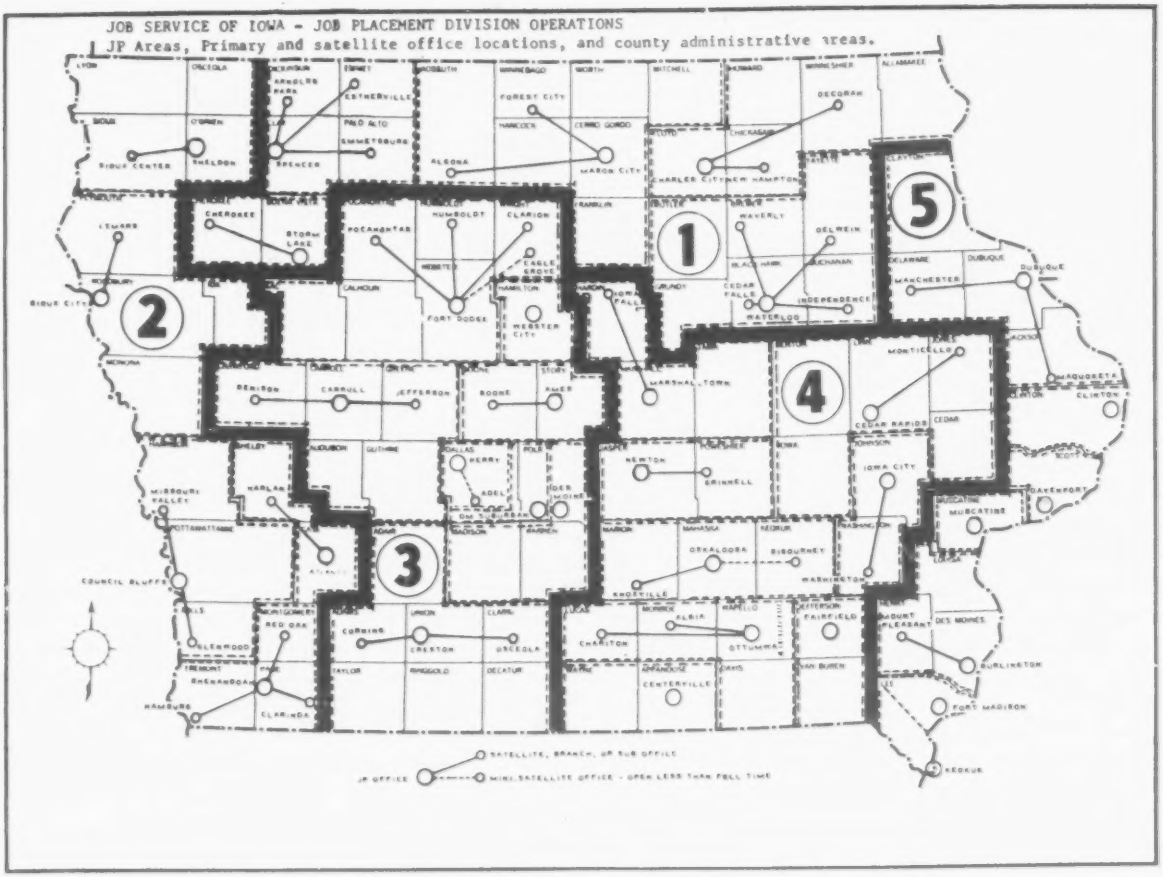
Iowa's Population in 1970

Iowa's population numbered 2,824,376 in 1970, and the state ranked twenty-fifth in population among the fifty states and the District of Columbia. Tables in Appendix B contain a summary of the socioeconomic characteristics of the Iowa population taken from the 1970 census.

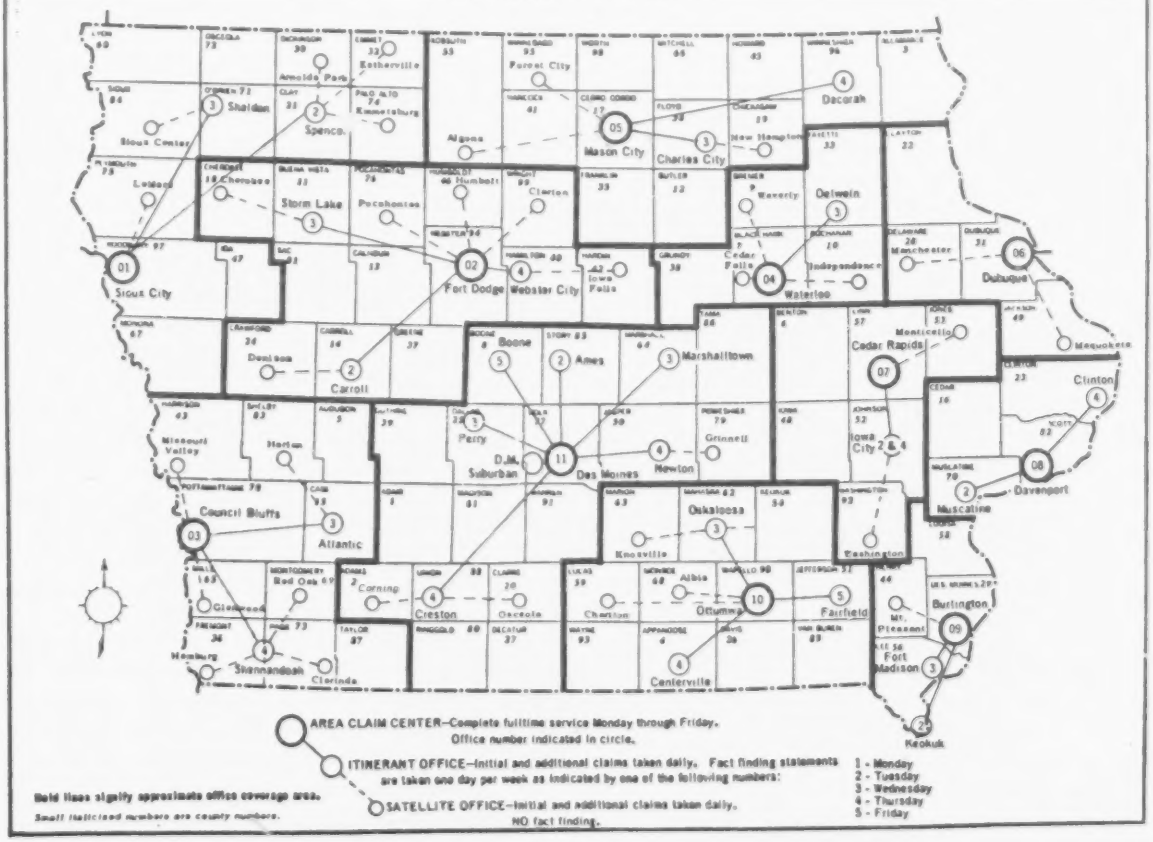
Iowa's population is predominately white; the state ranked fourth in the percentage of the population made up of whites in 1970 and forty-eighth in the percentage minority. Iowa's population is somewhat older than the nation's, with a median age of 28.8 years compared to 27.9 years for the United States. Iowa ranked second behind Florida in the percentage of the population age 65 and older. Iowa's population has also achieved more education than residents of other states. The 12.2 years median education completed by Iowans ranked sixteenth nationally. The state ranked second in the percentage of the

JOB SERVICE OF IOWA - JOB PLACEMENT DIVISION OPERATIONS

JP Areas, Primary and satellite office locations, and county administrative areas.



JOB INSURANCE OFFICES



population who were high school graduates, and last in the percentage with no education.

The large number of older Iowans was also reflected in labor force data for the state. The median age of the Iowa labor force was 40.2 years in 1970, and the state ranked ninth in that statistic.

Data from the 1970 census was presented because of the high quality of the data and the detail available. While some changes have occurred since 1970, the census is the most comprehensive data available.

Changes Since 1970 & Projections for 1982

Iowa's population has historically grown more slowly than the nation's. Much of the difference in growth rates can be attributed to the level of out-migration experienced by the state. Between 1940 and 1970, ten-year migration rates ranged from -6.6 to -9.0 percent. Data from the 1970 census indicate a net out-migration of whites between 1960 and 1970. Nonwhites were migrating into the state during the period. U.S. Census Bureau estimates of components of change in the state's population between 1970 and 1977 indicate a slower rate of out-migration. The population loss through migration during the period was estimated to be only 1.3 percent.

TABLE 1
TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE
UNITED STATES & THE STATE OF IOWA

Year	Population		Percent Change 1/		Net Migration Percent
	U.S.	Iowa	U.S.	Iowa	Iowa
1940	132,165,129	2,538,628	----	---	----
1950	150,844,547	2,621,073	14.1	3.3	-7.2
1960	179,325,671	2,757,537	18.9	5.2	-9.0
1970	203,235,298	2,822,991	13.3	2.4	-6.6
1977 2/	216,332,000	2,888,000	6.4	2.3	-1.3
1978 2/	218,228,000	2,906,000	7.4	2.9	NA
1979 2/	220,099,000	2,903,000	8.3	2.8	NA
1980 3/	226,504,825	2,913,387	11.4	3.2	NA

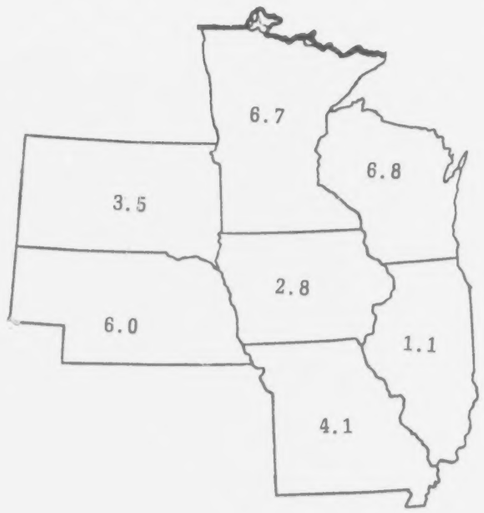
NA: Not Available
1/ Percent change from last census.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Final 1980 census figures.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

A number of Iowa's counties had large rates of change in their populations between 1970 and 1978. Large increases have frequently occurred in metropolitan areas and surrounding counties, including a six-county area surrounding Des Moines, and eight counties in the East Central portion of the state that include or border

on the Waterloo, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City and Davenport areas. Warren county experienced the most rapid growth during the period, 24.3 percent. Both Johnson and Story counties also experienced rapid growth. At least some of this change can be attributed to the growth of the two major state universities located in those counties. Census Bureau estimates indicate that 45 Iowa counties lost population between 1970 and 1978. The majority of these counties were located in the Northwestern half of the state. In nearly every case the population loss can be attributed to a net migration loss; only eleven of the 45 counties experienced natural population losses (more deaths than births).

POPULATION GROWTH RATES BY STATE, 1970 - 1979



SOURCE: Estimates of the Population of the States; Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, November, 1979.

Population projections for Iowa for July, 1982 indicate a total growth of 105,671 or 3.7 percent since the 1970 census was taken. A variety of factors caused the growth rates to vary widely among various demographic groups:

Sex: The male population is projected to experience slightly faster growth between 1970 and 1982. The slightly greater growth rate for males can largely be attributed to two causes: slightly greater migration of males into the state, and more male births than female births. The difference in growth between the sexes was expecially pronounced in the 25 - 34 age group, where the number of males was growing nearly twice as fast, largely because of migration.

Age: The shift in the age distribution of Iowa's population projected between 1970 and 1982 resulted largely from the aging of those born during the post-war "baby boom" of the late 1940's and early 1950's and the declining fertility rate of the 1970's. The number of persons under age 15 is projected to drop by 158,000 or 19.5 percent during the period, while the number of persons between 20 and 39

TABLE 2

COMPOSITION OF IOWA'S POPULATION, 1970 & 1982

	1970	1982	Change Number	Change Percent
Total	2,822,991	2,928,662	105,671	3.7
Sex				
Male	1,371,278	1,424,855	53,577	3.9
Female	1.451,713	1,503,807	52,094	3.6
Race				
White	2,783,454	2,877,165	93,711	3.4
Nonwhite	39,537	51,497	11,960	30.3
Age				
Under 20	1,082,598	941,595	-141,003	-13.0
20 - 24	200,702	237,090	36,388	18.1
25 - 44	610,856	791,869	181,013	29.6
45 & Over	928,835	958,109	29,274	3.2

SOURCE: 1970 Census of the Population and Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

years of age is expected to grow by 215,000 or 32.6 percent. The decline in the population under age 15 has significant implications for many Iowa employers. The supply of workers for many of the low-pay entry jobs in services and trade commonly held by teenagers will shrink significantly, and competition for these workers could be keen in some areas.

Race: Projections indicate that the nonwhite population is growing much faster than the white population, and nonwhites will account for 1.8 percent of the state's population by 1982. They accounted for only 1.4 percent of the total in 1970. The faster growth rate among nonwhites can be attributed to two causes: generally higher fertility rates among nonwhite women and relatively greater migration into the state among nonwhites. The projections for 1982 do not reflect the resettlement of several thousand Indochinese refugees in Iowa between 1975 and 1980. The refugees were excluded because of the limited amount of information available. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is the federal agency with which aliens must register each January. INS reports list 4,457 aliens from Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, including 2,097 with refugee status, registered during the January, 1980 registration period. However, since the age, sex and other demographics are not known, modifications in the 1982 projections could not be made.

See Appendix B (Supporting Tables) for a complete presentation of Iowa's projected population by age, race and sex.

Labor Force Characteristics & Trends

Iowa's labor force has grown much faster than its population since 1970. While the population grew by 2.8 percent or 80,000 between 1970 and 1979, the labor force grew by 332,000 or 29.5 percent. Projections indicate that the percent increase since 1970 will grow to 32.2 percent by fiscal 1982. Even faster growth is evident among women, youth, and minorities. The following table contains labor force participation rates for various demographic subgroups of the state's population for 1970 and 1982. Although the 1970 data relate to a specific point in time (March, 1970) and the 1982 projections are for the entire fiscal year, the changes do illustrate some of the basic shifts in the composition of the state's labor force.

TABLE 3

IOWA LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 1970 & 1982

	1970	1982
Total	57.6	67.1
Sex		
Male	77.1	79.6
Female	40.0	55.6
Race		
White	57.6	67.1
Nonwhite	58.4	70.9
Age		
Under 20	47.6	75.8
20 - 24	66.6	80.3
25 - 44	70.3	85.4
45 & Over	49.7	46.8

SOURCE: 1970 Census of the Population and Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

In some cases, the seasonal influences present in the census data may cause distortions. For example, the 1970 data relate to March of that year, a period when most youth are in school. Data for youth relating to the entire year (as do the projections) would show a higher participation rate for youth. For a more detailed tabular presentation of Iowa's population and labor force projections, see Appendix B.

The changes in labor force participation rates between 1970 and 1982 are reflective of national trends. Increased labor force participation among women was responsible for the bulk of the increases. More women have been entering the labor force for a variety of reasons: the value of a second paycheck during inflationary periods, an increased acceptance of women who work, an increased incidence of divorce and one-parent families and greater willingness by employers to participate in programs that make it easier for women to work, such as sharing the cost of child care and permitting flexible hours of work. Iowa's labor force is projected to increase to 1,490,100 for fiscal year 1982.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS & OUTLOOK

The Nation

The nation's economy, which experienced a sharp decline in activity during the second quarter of 1980 and began to rebound during the latter half of the year, entered 1981 with dubious prospects for continued growth. Inflation rates remained in the double-digit range for the second consecutive year, and the Federal Reserve Board reacted by increasing interest rates in an effort to cut loan demand and slow the growth of the money supply. The rising interest rates caused a decline in demand, and the nation's total output fell at an annual rate of ten percent during the second quarter.

The decline in real gross national product (GNP) during the second quarter was centered in two areas, both of which are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. The two affected sectors, motor vehicle production and residential construction, accounted for more than half the decline in GNP. 1/ Interest rates fell toward the end of the second quarter and both sectors made partial recoveries during the third and fourth quarters. However, at year's end, both sectors had failed to reach the level of the first three months of the year. Interest rates began climbing, and prospects for housing and automobile sales were again chilled. During February, 1981, housing starts were 25 percent below the previous February, and a decline in building permits issued indicates that, despite declining interest rates early in 1981, recovery for the housing industry is still months away. The automotive industry has experienced similar difficulty, with imports grabbing a larger share of a smaller market. Between 1979 and 1980, personal consumption expenditures for automobiles declined five percent, while the dollar volume of imported cars rose ten percent. Sales of passenger cars were helped somewhat by rebate programs offered by domestic manufacturers, but mid-February car production was more than ten percent below that of the previous year.

Labor market indicators point to slight improvement through February, 1981. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate peaked at 7.6 percent during the months of May, July, August and October, 1980 before declining to 7.3 percent in February. By February, total employment had regained all of its recession-related losses and was at a higher level than at any time during 1980. Nonfarm payroll employment, measured with a survey of business establishments, also indicated some improvement. Total employment increased to 91.6 million in February, up from the 1980 low of 89.9 million in July, and higher than any month during 1980. The goods-producing sector's recovery was less complete, with 1981 employment levels below those for the respective months of the previous year.

The State

Iowa's economy felt the effects of the recession in a manner similar to that of the nation's. Labor market indicators began showing signs of weakness in mid-1979, although the downturn did not exhibit a great deal of influence until early 1980.

1/ "The Business Situation," Survey of Current Business. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, January, 1981, pp. 1-12.

TABLE 4
IOWA AND U.S. LABOR FORCE SUMMARIES*, 1970-1980
Data in Thousands

	IOWA				U. S.			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate
			ANNUAL AVERAGES					
1970	1,194.9	1,155.7	39.2	3.3	82,715	78,627	4,088	4.9
1971	1,209.1	1,167.3	41.8	3.5	84,113	79,120	4,993	5.9
1972	1,226.7	1,192.9	33.8	2.8	86,542	81,702	4,840	5.6
1973	1,273.9	1,237.3	36.7	2.9	88,714	84,409	4,304	4.9
1974	1,308.6	1,269.4	39.2	3.0	91,011	85,935	5,076	5.6
1975	1,344.5	1,266.8	77.7	5.8	92,613	84,783	7,880	8.5
1976	1,391.7	1,318.0	73.7	5.3	94,773	87,485	7,288	7.7
1977	1,420.1	1,357.1	63.0	4.4	97,401	90,546	6,855	7.0
1978	1,458.7	1,403.3	55.3	3.8	100,420	94,373	6,047	6.0
1979	1,463.5	1,413.9	49.5	3.4	102,908	96,945	5,963	5.8
1980	1,441.3	1,372.2	69.1	4.8	104,719	97,270	7,448	7.1
1980:			MONTHLY DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
January	1,468.5	1,417.2	51.3	3.5	104,208	97,708	6,500	6.2
Feburary	1,469.1	1,417.6	51.5	3.5	104,271	97,817	6,454	6.2
March	1,465.2	1,410.7	54.5	3.7	104,171	97,628	6,543	6.3
April	1,454.6	1,392.1	62.5	4.3	104,427	97,225	7.202	6.9
May	1,450.4	1,376.1	74.3	5.1	105,060	97,116	7,944	7.6
June	1,427.6	1,351.4	76.2	5.3	104,591	96,780	7,811	7.5
July	1,439.2	1,360.5	78.8	5.5	105,020	96,999	8,021	7.6
August	1,431.2	1,334.9	96.3	6.7	104,945	97,003	7,942	7.6
September	1,432.0	1,348.2	83.8	5.9	104,980	97,180	7,800	7.4
October	1,433.4	1,352.5	80.9	5.6	105,167	97,206	7,961	7.6
November	1,430.7	1,358.9	71.9	5.0	105,285	97,339	7,946	7.5
December	1,422.1	1,357.7	64.4	4.5	105,067	97,282	7,785	7.4

* Iowa data are not CPS - adjusted.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate spent most of 1979 declining, reaching a low of 3.0 percent in August. Total nonfarm payroll employment reached a peak in June and showed no trend towards growth or decline for the remainder of the year. The year's low was reached during October, largely because of strikes in machinery manufacturing. Estimates for 1980 showed continued decline through the low in August, with very little recovery during the remainder of the year. An analysis of employment changes within the major industrial groups is included below. 1/

Construction: Employment in this industry hovered around 60,000 during 1979, with a relatively modest decline during the final quarter when interest rates began rising. The effect of high interest rates are quite apparent during 1980. Total employment fell to a low of 43,900 in June, 29 percent below the peak which occurred one year earlier. Little recovery occurred during the remainder of 1981, and construction employment had reached only 44,800 by year's end.

Durable Goods Manufacturing: High interest rates generally have the greatest impact on two areas: construction and the manufacture of durable goods. The impact on employment in construction has already been examined; durable goods manufacturing employment followed a similar pattern, falling from a high of 167,800 in August, 1979, to 132,700 twelve months later, a 21 percent decline. Manufacturers of different types of goods felt the effects in varying degrees. Most sectors peaked during the third quarter of 1979 and recorded lows during the third quarter of 1980. Over half of the loss occurred in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing. This sector's two major groups were hit especially hard by high interest rates. The high cost of borrowed money caused many farmers to cut back on planned machinery purchases, and cost over 14,000 workers their jobs at one point or another. The employment estimates may make the situation appear worse than it actually was. Over two-thirds of the 14,300 job decline was in effect only during the month of August, 1980, when plants were closed so manufacturers and dealers could adjust inventory levels. Most of the layoffs were quite short, averaging one to two weeks in duration. Because many of the workers were eligible for Job Insurance benefits and supplemental unemployment pay, their buying power was not diminished to a great degree, and secondary layoffs in trade and services were minimal. Workers in the construction machinery group also experienced major layoffs in August and again in October. Neither industry had shown a great deal of recovery through the end of 1980.

Nondurable Goods Manufacturing: Employment in this sector is much less vulnerable to the phases of the business cycle than employment in durable goods manufacturing. While employment dropped by nearly 5,000 jobs between July, 1979 and July, 1980, much of the decline occurred in the rubber and miscellaneous plastic products major group, which in Iowa, dominated by the manufacture of products related to the demand for durable goods. For example, as the demand for new cars, farm equipment

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1/ Seasonal influences have been removed from these estimates through the use of the X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program. Seasonal adjustment of the estimates should present a clearer picture of the impact of the national business cycle on Iowa's economy.

TABLE 5
IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1978 - 1980

	1978	1979	1980	Change 1978-1979 Number	Change 1978-1979 Percent	Change 1979-1980 Number	Change 1979-1980 Percent
Total	1,119.200	1,131,700	1,101,400	12,500	1.1	-30,300	-2.7
Goods Producing	316,100	322,300	293,200	6,200	2.0	-29,100	-9.0
Mining	2,500	2,600	2,300	100	4.0	- 300	-11.5
Construction	61,100	59,900	47,400	-1,200	-2.0	-12,500	-20.9
Manufacturing	252,500	259,800	243,500	7,300	2.9	-16,300	-6.3
Durable Goods	157,200	163,100	149,100	5,900	3.8	-14,000	-8.6
Machinery	64,300	68,400	639,100	4,100	6.4	-4,500	-6.6
Electrical Equipment	25,000	26,000	251,100	1,000	4.0	-900	-3.5
Transportation Equipment	10,800	10,100	7,400	-700	-6.3	-2,700	-26.7
Nondurable Goods	95,300	96,700	94,500	1,400	1.5	-2,200	-2.3
Food and Kindred	48,300	48,900	48,900	600	1.2	0	0.0
Service Producing	803,200	809,400	808,200	6,200	0.8	-1,200	-0.1
Transportation, Public Utilities	56,900	58,200	55,500	1,300	2.3	-2,700	-4.6
Railroad Transportation	9,000	8,800	7,700	-200	-2.2	-1,100	-12.5
Communications	13,600	14,500	14,400	900	6.6	-100	-0.7
Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	10,300	10,400	10,500	100	1.0	100	1.0
Trade	286,500	286,400	280,400	-100	*	-6,000	-2.1
Wholesale	75,900	76,100	76,600	200	0.3	500	0.7
Retail	210,600	210,300	203,800	-300	-0.1	-6,500	-3.1
General Merchandise	29,000	28,200	27,200	-800	-2.8	-1,000	-3.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	55,400	56,800	57,700	1,400	2.5	900	1.6
Banking	17,200	17,800	18,000	600	3.5	200	1.1
Insurance	21,900	22,700	23,300	800	3.7	600	2.6
Services	196,200	203,400	207,700	7,200	3.7	4,300	2.1
Medical Services	71,700	74,400	76,200	2,700	3.8	1,800	2.4
Government	208,200	204,500	206,900	-3,700	-1.8	2,400	1.2
Federal	20,200	19,900	21,500	-300	-1.5	1,600	8.0
State	52,300	53,100	52,900	800	1.5	-200	-0.4
Local	135,700	131,500	132,500	-4,200	-3.1	1,000	0.8

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

and construction equipment declined, the demand for tires also fell. As a result, employment in the rubber products group fell by 3,000 or 25 percent between June, 1979 and July, 1980. Although most other sectors within nondurable goods exhibited some losses, none approached the percentage losses common in durable goods manufacturing.

Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities: This industry division experienced employment declines late in 1979 and during the first half of 1980. The declines were largely due to decreases in railroad employment; communication losses were relatively minor, and employment in utilities grew during the period. Losses in railroad employment reflect the continuation of a long-term trend. Employment in this industry has been dropping since the 1950's, and the bankruptcy of one major carrier during 1980 only served to compound the decline.

Trade: The trade industry division suffered only relatively minor losses during 1979 and 1980. Most of the decline occurred in the retail sector, and resulted from a number of factors. High interest rates put a damper on sales of consumer durables, leaving automobile dealers in an especially difficult position. The high interest rates and competition from imports slowed sales, while the cost of maintaining rising inventory levels (which is frequently done with borrowed money) rose dramatically. The combination of lower sales and escalating costs forced many dealerships out of business. Although employment estimates for car dealers are not available, substantial losses undoubtedly occurred which may easily have exceeded ten percent. Employment losses in the ten percent range occurred in general merchandise retailing. This loss reflects both the diminished buying power of the unemployed and a growing uncertainty about the future course of the economy. Expectations of high inflation will generally induce more buying on credit. This trend was tempered by uncertainty. As a worker's sense of job security diminishes, so will his or her tendency to purchase goods on credit. Employment in food stores and other establishments oriented toward nondurable goods suffered minor or no losses in employment, since demand for nondurable goods, especially food, is not particularly sensitive to business cycles.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate: Employment in this industry division, like that in most of the rest of the service-producing sector, remains relatively unaffected by national business cycles. This remained the case during the current recession; the division as a whole, as well as its banking and insurance groups, finished 1980 with higher employment levels than were recorded at the beginning of 1979.

Services: The service industries have grown more rapidly than any other industry division in Iowa since 1950. This growth continued during 1979 and 1980, and the service industries ended 1980 with a five percent gain during the two years. This growth was somewhat less than the average growth rate of 3.6 percent for the period from 1950 to 1979, but it does illustrate this sector's stability.

Government: Government employment has usually been a stabilizing influence during periods of recession. Government employment held up fairly well during 1979 and 1980, although no sector showed signs of any significant growth during the period. Local government employment

TABLE 6

IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT, 1979

Seasonally Adjusted, In Thousands

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	1122.1	1125.7	1129.1	1132.2	1135.5	1139.8	1129.4	1134.8	1133.9	1118.1	1137.8	1131.8
Goods Producing	318.8	321.0	322.1	322.8	324.9	327.2	326.1	328.4	326.0	305.1	322.3	314.5
Mining	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Construction	58.9	59.5	59.3	59.3	60.3	61.4	61.1	60.8	60.1	59.6	58.5	59.1
Manufacturing	257.5	259.1	260.2	260.9	261.9	263.1	262.3	265.0	263.1	243.0	261.2	252.8
Durable Goods	161.2	162.1	162.7	164.3	165.3	166.0	164.8	167.8	167.3	146.6	164.6	156.5
Lumber & Furniture	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.8
Stone, Clay, & Glass	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5
Primary Metals	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3	8.6	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.9
Fabricated Metals	19.8	19.6	19.8	20.3	20.6	20.8	20.8	20.6	20.5	20.7	20.7	20.7
Nonelectrical Machinery	66.7	67.5	67.9	69.0	69.9	70.8	70.2	72.8	72.4	52.4	70.7	69.8
Farm	27.5	27.9	28.2	29.2	29.7	30.2	29.8	31.9	31.3	17.6	31.8	30.2
Construction	23.2	23.4	23.5	23.5	23.7	24.1	23.8	24.2	24.6	18.5	23.3	23.0
Electrical Equipment	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.7	26.4	26.4	26.5	26.4	26.4	26.3	26.4
Transportation Equipment	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.7	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.0	9.0	8.9
Other Durables 1/	10.7	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.5
Nondurable Goods	96.1	97.0	97.5	96.6	96.6	97.2	97.5	97.2	95.9	96.4	96.6	96.3
Food & Kindred Products	48.6	49.3	49.8	48.8	48.6	48.6	49.2	49.3	48.2	48.6	49.2	49.0
Meat Products	24.4	24.9	25.2	24.4	24.3	24.3	24.6	24.6	23.5	24.2	24.6	24.4
Grain Mill Products	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8
Bakery Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Apparel	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Printing & Publishing	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.8	17.9	17.9	18.0
Newspapers	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Chemicals	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0
Other Nondurables 2/	17.7	17.9	17.8	18.0	18.1	18.6	18.4	18.2	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.2
Paper Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Rubber Products	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.3	10.9	10.8
Service Producing	803.3	804.6	807.0	809.4	810.6	812.6	803.3	806.4	807.9	813.0	815.5	817.3
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	57.7	58.2	58.3	57.9	58.7	58.9	58.7	58.9	57.5	58.0	57.9	57.8
Railroad Transportation	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.1	8.8	8.8
Communication	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.6
Gas, Electric, Sanitary Services	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Trade	285.5	285.0	285.7	286.4	288.0	287.4	284.2	286.0	284.6	288.9	288.4	288.6
Wholesale	74.4	74.8	75.3	75.8	76.6	76.1	75.3	75.9	75.2	77.1	78.2	78.6
Retail	211.1	210.1	210.4	210.6	211.4	211.3	208.9	210.0	209.4	209.8	210.3	210.0
General Merchandise	29.4	28.3	28.1	28.1	28.3	28.2	27.8	27.8	27.9	28.0	28.4	28.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	56.1	56.3	56.3	56.4	56.6	56.8	56.7	57.0	56.9	57.4	57.6	57.6
Banking	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.0
Insurance	22.5	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.7	23.0	23.0
Services	200.5	201.0	201.8	203.4	202.6	203.1	202.7	203.4	204.1	205.2	206.1	207.3
Medical & Other Health	73.3	73.5	73.6	74.0	74.1	74.4	74.6	74.9	74.9	74.7	74.9	75.4
Government	203.5	204.1	204.8	205.2	204.7	206.4	200.9	201.1	204.8	205.6	205.5	205.9
Federal	20.3	20.0	20.1	19.9	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.6
State	51.7	53.0	53.2	52.9	53.1	53.1	53.3	53.8	53.4	53.3	53.1	53.2
Local	131.4	131.1	131.6	132.4	131.8	133.3	127.8	127.5	131.6	132.6	132.7	133.2

1/ Includes instruments & miscellaneous manufacturing.
2/ Includes textile mill, paper, petroleum, rubber & leather products manufacturing.

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

TABLE 7

IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT, 1980

Seasonally Adjusted, In Thousands

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	1137.7	1136.4	1131.4	1118.7	1104.1	1089.1	1088.5	1071.7	1082.7	1085.6	1090.3	1090.3
Goods Producing	322.0	318.7	314.8	304.6	294.1	285.3	283.7	272.3	282.0	280.5	284.1	284.4
Mining	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Construction	58.5	57.2	53.7	49.0	46.0	43.9	44.5	44.3	44.8	45.1	45.1	44.8
Manufacturing	260.9	259.0	258.6	253.2	245.7	239.2	237.0	225.8	235.1	233.1	236.8	237.4
Durable Goods	164.4	162.8	162.1	157.8	151.6	145.5	144.1	132.7	141.4	139.7	142.8	143.2
Lumber & Furniture	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1
Primary Metals	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2
Fabricated Metals	21.0	20.9	20.8	19.8	18.5	18.5	18.7	19.0	18.9	18.7	18.9	18.9
Nonelectrical Machinery	71.3	70.8	70.9	69.6	66.9	64.3	62.6	51.0	60.1	57.6	60.5	60.5
Farm	30.5	30.1	30.2	29.4	27.9	26.7	26.0	17.6	24.8	25.5	25.4	24.7
Construction	24.5	24.4	24.4	24.3	23.5	22.4	21.6	18.9	20.7	16.7	21.3	21.0
Electrical Equipment	27.2	26.9	26.9	26.5	25.9	23.8	24.5	24.0	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.1
Transportation Equipment	8.7	8.4	8.3	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.1
Other Durables 1/	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.8
Nondurable Goods	96.5	96.2	96.5	95.4	94.1	93.7	92.8	93.1	93.7	93.5	94.0	94.2
Food & Kindred Products	49.3	49.3	49.4	48.9	49.2	48.7	48.3	48.3	48.8	48.5	48.8	49.1
Meat Products	25.0	25.1	25.1	24.8	25.1	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.1
Grain Mill Products	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.1	11.0	11.0
Bakery Products	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Apparel	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
Printing & Publishing	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.7
Newspapers	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5
Chemicals	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8
Other Nondurables 2/	17.1	17.0	17.2	16.5	15.0	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.7
Paper Products	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Rubber Products	10.8	10.7	10.9	10.3	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8
Service Producing	815.7	817.6	816.6	814.1	810.1	803.8	804.7	799.4	800.7	805.2	806.2	805.8
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	57.5	57.3	57.0	56.0	55.5	54.8	55.0	54.6	54.7	54.8	54.8	54.4
Railroad Transportation	8.7	8.7	8.7	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6
Communication	14.7	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.0
Gas, Electric, Sanitary Services	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6
Trade	287.3	287.3	286.8	282.7	278.9	276.2	277.4	276.4	277.3	278.1	278.8	279.0
Wholesale	78.9	78.8	78.6	77.2	76.6	76.0	75.6	75.1	75.3	75.1	75.6	76.4
Retail	208.4	208.5	208.2	205.4	202.3	200.3	201.8	201.4	202.0	203.0	203.0	202.6
General Merchandise	28.5	28.4	28.3	27.9	27.5	27.1	27.2	27.0	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	57.7	58.0	57.9	57.8	57.7	57.2	57.4	57.2	57.2	58.0	58.0	58.1
Banking	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.0
Insurance	23.1	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.2	23.2	23.1	23.6	23.5	23.6
Services	207.6	208.0	207.7	207.5	208.0	205.9	205.7	206.1	207.4	209.3	209.6	209.9
Medical & Other Health	75.8	76.0	76.2	76.1	76.5	75.8	76.0	75.9	76.1	76.5	76.8	77.0
Government	205.7	207.1	207.2	210.1	210.0	209.7	209.4	205.0	204.0	204.9	205.1	204.4
Federal	20.0	20.1	20.2	24.0	23.9	24.1	24.3	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.4	20.3
State	51.8	53.1	52.9	53.2	53.1	52.9	52.7	53.0	53.1	53.2	53.1	52.9
Local	133.8	134.0	134.1	132.9	132.8	132.7	132.5	131.9	130.7	131.3	131.6	131.2

1/ Includes instruments & miscellaneous manufacturing.

2/ Includes textile mill, paper, petroleum, rubber & leather products manufacturing.

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

increased slightly through the first quarter of 1980 before falling and ending the year at a level lower than that of January, 1979. State government also added workers during 1979 and showed no signs of growth during the next year. Federal government employment declined during most of 1979 before the hiring of temporary workers to conduct the 1980 census caused substantial gains between April and July, 1980. Employment then dropped to a level slightly higher than those of 1979 and remained there. The hiring of census enumerators was the only significant development in the government sector during 1979 and 1980.

Estimates of total personal income for the state through the third quarter of 1980 are consistent with the employment estimates; both indicate a slowing in the state's economy during the latter half of 1979 and a downturn during 1980. Total personal income grew at a 2.4 percent rate during the second quarter of 1979. Growth rates for the final two quarters of the year declined to 1.8 and 1.5 percent respectively. Income growth increased to a 2.6 percent rate to begin 1980 before dropping to a 0.6 percent decline for the second quarter. A 2.3 percent gain was registered for the third quarter.

Growth in personal income in Iowa for the year ending in the third quarter of 1980 was 5.9 percent. Both the U.S. and the plains region registered significantly more growth. In fact, every other state except Michigan recorded a greater percentage increase for the year. The reasons for Michigan's low growth rate are fairly obvious; the reasons for Iowa's are less apparent. Exact causes are hard to determine, largely because of a lack of detailed information about personal income for the state for the third quarter of 1980. However, two probable causes appear. Farm proprietors' income declined by 26.8 percent during the period in the nation. Scattered drought conditions caused this decline to be more concentrated in some parts of the country. A dry growing season and repeated hail storms shortly after planting probably made 1980 a more difficult year for Iowa farmers than for farmers in other areas. Because agriculture is so important to Iowa, decreases in farm income would probably be felt more than in many other areas. The other factor which probably contributed significantly to the slow growth was the large number of people who experienced layoffs during the third quarter of 1980. In addition to the general employment declines in most industries, a large number of workers in machinery manufacturing were laid off during October.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

A substantial portion of all unemployed persons, generally between 40 and 60 percent, are eligible for benefits under the state's Job Insurance program. An examination of the characteristics can illustrate changes in economic activity. Changes in the industrial attachment of the insured unemployed generally reflect changes in employment by industry already discussed. The number of claimants with ties to construction declined considerably by late summer, however, the level remained much higher than it was during the respective months of 1979. Claims activity related to durable goods manufacturing nearly quadrupled between January and October. The large increase was indicative of the large number of layoffs which occurred during the year. Occupational information is not available for most claimants. A greater amount of information became available for November, 1980 and following months, however, the portion of the total number of claimants for which the information is not available remains near

one half. The compatible information for the months of January through October indicates no substantial improvement in any occupational group, with sizable increases in occupations most often associated with manufacturing.

TABLE 8

IOWA'S INSURED UNEMPLOYED, 1980

	Total	Male	Female
January	26,074	20,069	6,005
February	27,428	21,875	5,553
March	27,467	22,034	5,433
April	28,359	22,069	6,290
May	29,553	21,082	8,471
June	32,819	22,845	9,974
July	34,208	23,344	10,864
August	35,627	24,654	10,973
September	36,184	25,070	11,114
October	36,317	25,612	10,705
November	34,259	23,824	10,435
December	36,309	26,289	10,020

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

Males have usually accounted for a majority of the total number of claimants. This remained true during 1980, with the male share of insured unemployment ranging from 68 to 80 percent of the total. Males account for such a large share of the total because the industries in which they tend to be employed, manufacturing and construction, tend to be less stable than those with higher proportions of female employment. This is illustrated by the fact that the males' share of insured unemployment decreased during the warm-weather months when construction employment experienced slight seasonal gains.

The worsening economic conditions also were reflected in the duration claimants had been receiving Job Insurance benefits. During January and February, well under 20 percent of all claimants had been receiving benefits for 15 weeks or longer. This portion increased to over 48 percent in November. The percentage receiving over 15 weeks' benefits was considerably higher during the final four months of 1980 because the Extended Benefits program became available late in August. This program allows workers whose benefits have run out to receive half again the number of weeks' benefits to which they were originally entitled.

For more detailed information about the characteristics of the insured unemployed, see Appendix B.

Labor Supply & Demand

The data presented in this section are generated by Job Service's placement operations throughout the state. Labor supply data represent those persons

who were registered in their search for work between October 1 and December 31, 1980. Labor demand data represent job openings listed with Job Service by employers during the same period. This information does not represent all the job vacancies available in the state during the quarter. In fact, national studies indicate that only five to six percent of all hiring transactions involve the public employment service as an intermediary. In Iowa, Job Service is probably used in a considerably greater portion than five or six percent of all hiring transactions. The agency has earned national recognition for several years for the efficiency of its job placement operations.

Job openings and applicant data for 1980 reflect both seasonal and business cycle influences. The numbers of both openings and applicants declined between the third and fourth quarter. Much of the declines can be attributed to seasonal factors; totals were swelled during the third quarter by the hiring of a large number of youth for seed corn detasseling. This hiring takes place every summer, usually in July, and in the past has resulted in 20,000 or more placements per year for Job Service. The decline in the number of openings available was due largely to the third quarter detasseling activity discussed previously, although some other occupational groups also experienced declines.

TABLE 9

SUPPLY/DEMAND INFORMATION BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
October 1 - December 31, 1980

Occupational Group	Openings Available	Applicants Available	Supply/Demand Ratio
Professional, Technical, & Managerial	2,104	12,328	5.9
Clerical & Sales	8,535	33,163	3.9
Service	9,131	25,107	2.7
Farming, Fishery, & Forestry	1,436	3,184	2.2
Processing	1,976	6,732	3.4
Machine Trades	1,059	11,502	10.9
Benchwork	1,085	10,991	10.1
Structural Work	2,993	18,853	6.3
Miscellaneous	6,799	21,785	3.2
TOTAL 1/	35,118	155,298	4.4

1/ Includes applicants without occupational codes not included above.

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

The applicant decrease can also be attributed largely to seasonal factors, although part of the decrease can probably be attributed to the sour economy. Many workers will stop actively searching for work after a long and unsuccessful job hunt and are inactivated by Job Service. Those who were inactivated during the third quarter because of inactivity would not have been listed as available during the fourth quarter unless they renewed their job search with the agency.

Comparison of applicant and openings data with those from one year earlier better illustrates the impact of the recession. The number of available job openings was down by 32 percent, from 51,440 to 35,118. Decreases occurred in all nine occupational groups and ranged from 14 percent in service occupations to 59 percent in the machine trades. At the same time, the number of available applicants increased by 15 percent, from 134,594 to 155,298. Increases occurred in each of the nine occupational groups and ranged from three percent in farming, fishery and forestry occupations to 42 percent in the machine trades. The combination of fewer jobs with more applicants caused substantial increases in supply/demand ratios, one measure of relative labor shortage and surplus within the Job Service system. The overall ratio increased from 2.6 applicants per opening to 4.4. Increases for the occupational groups varied considerably. The smallest increase occurred in farming, fishery and forestry occupations (from 1.7 to 2.2); the largest occurred in machine trades (3.2 to 10.9).

Analysis of labor supply and demand within individual occupations is complicated by several factors. First, applicants frequently will accept work in an occupation other than the one in which they are registered. Applicants frequently are assigned secondary occupational codes when they register. These codes are used to alert placement staff to other applicant skills or areas of interest. The fact that these secondary codes are not entered into the computer system and the transferability of skills among many occupations tend to understate the supply of applicants in many occupations. Second, the data relates to the statewide operation of the Job Service system. In any of the state's local labor markets, conditions may be much different than statewide data would indicate. A table listing the 87 occupations with ten or more unfilled openings at the end of the quarter is contained in Appendix B. A more detailed analysis of job openings and applicants available is contained in Iowa Labor Supply/Demand Analysis, available from the Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

Employment Outlook by Occupation

An analysis of projected employment trends by occupation can be useful in assessing the changes in an area's economy over time, and it can be quite helpful to a young or unemployed person making a career choice. Iowa's employment trends by occupation have been projected through 1985. These projection's indicate relatively rapid growth in the number of service and clerical workers, relatively slow growth in the employment of laborers, and a significant decline in the number of farmers and farm workers. Projected total employment levels call for an increase of 12.1 percent of 153,800 jobs between 1979 and 1985. Because of the rapid decline in farm jobs, the increase in nonfarm employment may be a better measure for comparison of change in employment.

1/ Nonfarm employment in this case refers to employment other than farmers and farm workers. A small number of persons in other occupations work in agriculture. They make up only five percent of total agricultural employment and are included in the nonagricultural occupations' totals.

An analysis of change within each major occupational group follows:

Professional, Technical, Kindred: Employment in this group is expected to grow by 28,500 or 16.8 percent between 1976 and 1985. This is just slightly slower than the 17.6 percent growth projected for total nonfarm employment. Projections call for greater than average growth in the employment of medical workers, technicians, urban and regional planners, preschool and kindergarten teachers, and architects. A significant employment decline is projected for college and university teachers.

TABLE 10

IOWA OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
1970 - 1985

Occupation	1970	1976	1985	Percent Change 1970-1976	Percent Change 1976-1985
Professional, Technical & Kindred	141,171	169,402	197,929	20.0	16.8
Managers, Officials, & Proprietors	111,232	142,505	166,473	28.1	16.8
Sales Workers	65,208	70,242	80,322	7.7	14.4
Clerical Workers	152,215	178,619	221,432	17.3	24.0
Crafts & Kindred	128,126	151,212	172,601	18.0	14.1
Operatives	163,488	179,319	210,716	9.7	17.5
Service Workers	156,514	176,360	210,305	12.7	19.2
Nonfarm Laborers	51,093	54,296	59,235	6.3	9.1
All Nonfarm	969,947	1,121,955	1,319,013	15.7	17.6
Farmers & Farm Workers	198,585	147,603	104,349	-25.7	-29.3
All Occupations	1,167,632	1,269,558	1,423,362	8.7	12.1

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

Managers, Officials, Proprietors: Employment projections for this group indicate growth of 24,000 jobs or 16.8 percent. Even more rapid growth is projected for bank and financial managers, buyers and shippers of farm products, wholesale and retail buyers. No employment decreases are projected; however, the growth in employment of credit managers is expected to grow by only 6.4 percent during the nine-year period.

Sales Workers: Sales employment projections call for 14.4 percent growth during the period. Above average rates of growth are projected for advertising agents and sales workers, demonstrators, and real estate agents and brokers. Employment declines are projected for newspaper carriers and vendors. Relatively slow employment growth is projected for stock and bond sales agents.

Clerical Workers: Employment in clerical occupations is projected to increase by 24.0 percent or 42,800 by 1985, faster than any other major occupational group.

TABLE 11
IOWA'S TOP TEN OCCUPATIONS
1976 - 1985

TOTAL JOB OPENINGS

Occupation	Average Annual Job Openings	
	Total	Due to Growth
Sales Workers, General	3,186	807
Secretaries, except Medical and Legal	2,911	1,285
Miscellaneous Clerical Workers	2,327	1,439
Elementary School Teachers	1,915	730
Janitors and Sextons	1,796	218
Farmers (Owners & Tenants)	1,670	-3,474 *
Nurse Aides, Orderlies	1,650	643
Bookkeepers	1,381	252
Building Interior Cleaners	1,196	321
Cashiers	1,092	459
All Occupations	68,383	17,089

FAST GROWING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	1976 Employment	Annual Percent Growth
Dental Hygienists	204	9.4
Secretaries, Medical	520	7.2
Miscellaneous Clerical Workers	15,195	6.9
Teachers Aides, except Monitors	2,464	6.3
Flight Engineers	4	6.2
Lodging Quarters Cleaners, except Private	2,366	6.1
Data Processing Machine Repairers	332	5.9
Boilermakers	141	5.7
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	86	5.6
Farm Managers	1,041	5.4
All Occupations	1,269,558	1.3

* Negative growth openings indicate an occupation with declining employment.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

High rates of growth are projected for secretaries, bookkeeping and billing machine operators, billing clerks, expeditors and production controllers, proofreaders, and miscellaneous clerical workers. Significant employment declines are projected for keypunch operators, enumerators, interviewers and telephone operators.

Crafts & Kindred Workers: Employment in this group is projected to increase by 14.1 percent or 21,900. Leading growth occupations are expected to include bulldozer operators, cement and concrete finishers, excavating and grading machine operators, air conditioning, heating and refrigeration mechanics, and data processing machine repairers. Employment declines are projected for compositors and typesetters.

Operatives: Employment of operatives is projected to increase by 31,400 or 17.5 percent by 1985. Higher rates of growth will be exhibited by furnace tenders, lathe and milling machine operators, manufacturing checkers and examiners, packers and wrappers except meat, assemblers, laundry and dry cleaning operators, meat cutters, sewers and stitchers, fork lift and tow motor operatives, and painters of manufactured items. Significant employment declines are projected for nonfactory dressmakers and bus drivers.

Service Workers: Employment growth in this group is projected to be second only to that for clerical workers through 1985. The employment increase of 33,900 between 1976 and 1985 represents an increase of 19.2 percent. The following individual occupations are expected to exhibit even greater rates of growth: lodging quarters and building cleaners, waiters' assistants, cooks, dental assistants, health aides except nursing, nurse aides and orderlies, practical nurses, child care workers, and police and detectives. Employment declines are projected for hairdressers and cosmetologists and private household workers.

Nonfarm Laborers: Employment in this group is expected to increase by only 9.1 percent during the nine-year period. Somewhat greater rates of growth are projected for construction laborers and garbage collectors.

Farmers & Farm Workers: Projections of employment in this group call for a loss of 43,300 jobs, or 29.3 percent of the group's 1976 employment. Employment is expected to decline in all occupations except farm management, which is projected to experience a 63.1 percent increase.

These projections have not been adjusted for business cycles, so they may deviate from what actually occurs during the months ahead. These projections are largely based on a continuation of past trends and can best be used as a means for comparing relative growth in different occupations and groups of occupations. For a more complete discussion of employment needs by occupation, see Planning Information for Vocational Education, or Occupational Outlook, available from the Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

Economic Outlook

While the nation's economy showed signs of recovery during the latter part of 1980, there were also indications that the recovery would slow during 1981. The Commerce Department's Index of Leading Economic Indicators declined in

February for the third consecutive month. A three-month decline is usually considered a significant indication of an impending decline in economic activity. However, the nation's already incomplete recovery from the 1980 recession may only slow even more. Because many measures of activity are already depressed, chances of further significant declines are not great. Much of the future course of the nation's economy is dependent of political developments. A great deal depends on various aspects of the Reagan administration's fiscal policies, Congress' actions on them and the public's confidence in them. The proposed spending and tax cuts depend on the public saving a portion of their tax savings. A lack of confidence in the program and the accompanying expectations of continued inflation could cause the public to spend the tax reduction rather than save it, which could cause even higher inflation. Increased confidence in the plan could cause it to function in a way similar to that suggested by the theories. Many analysts expect that, after the brisk growth exhibited during the first quarter of 1981, that little growth will occur during much of the remainder of the year. First quarter growth occurred largely on the strength of consumer spending and at the expense of saving. Such growth cannot endure for an extended period of time.

The future course of Iowa's economy depends largely on the direction of the nation's. The state's index of leading economic indicators posted its sixth consecutive monthly increase in February. (See Appendix A.) This string of increases indicates that Iowa's economy should continue to grow through the first half of the year. By mid-year, unemployment should be near or below that recorded for the same months of 1980, and most industries slowed by the recession should have nearly recovered to the prior year's levels.

Projections of the labor force and unemployment for fiscal 1982 indicate some improvement. 1/ The state's labor force is projected to increase by 31,700 or 2.2 percent. Unemployment is projected to decrease from 76,500 during fiscal 1980 to 71,500. Detailed projections of the 1982 population, labor force and unemployment are included in Appendix B.

1/ Labor force and unemployment estimates on which the projections are based are adjusted to Current Population Survey (CPS) levels. CPS-adjusted data are probably better indications of the actual levels of employment and unemployment on an annual basis. Data that are not adjusted to the CPS are used in other analysis, and are probably a better indication of month-to-month changes. Annual average labor force and unemployment estimates for fiscal 1980 were: 1,451,000 and 76,500 (CPS); and 1,451,200 and 63,600 (Non-CPS).

ESTIMATES OF NEED FOR EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING SERVICES

Groups in Need of Services

Some people experience difficulty in finding jobs or earning an adequate income in even the best of times. During economic contractions, the number of persons in need of some sort of service can increase dramatically. The following discussion includes estimates of the numbers of persons included in various groups in need of services. These groups are not mutually exclusive. In other words, a person may be included in more than one group, and this is often the case.

Average number of unemployed: The estimate of the number of unemployed prepared monthly by Job Service is a common measure of the performance of the state's economy. This measure can best be used to determine changes in aggregate economic activity and to estimate the need for services at a given point in time. The monthly estimates of unemployment are projected to average 71,500 during fiscal 1982.

Total number of persons suffering a spell of unemployment during the year: While monthly estimates of unemployment serve to approximate the need for services at a given point in time, they do not indicate the number of persons who will be in need of services during the planning period. Projections indicate that approximately 254,900 persons will be unemployed at some point during fiscal 1982. The monthly estimates of unemployment understate the need for services during the planning year, and the total number experiencing unemployment during the year overstates the magnitude of this need. Both estimates include persons who need no services, e.g., those on short-term layoff because of severe weather, inventory or lack of work. For these workers a short-term income maintenance program such as Job Insurance may be the most appropriate aid. Training or employment-related services would be largely wasted on this group.

Long-term unemployed: 1/ A person is considered to be long-term unemployed if he or she remains unemployed for 15 weeks or longer. This group contains a large number of persons with few or no skills. Also included are persons whose talents are no longer in demand because of a shift in the industrial composition of their labor area or a change in the technology used by local industries. Retraining and the development of improved job-seeking skills may be of value to a number of long-term unemployed. Relocation may be advised in cases in which the job loser with no transferable skills faces an extremely tight job market because of high area unemployment. During fiscal 1982, long-term unemployment is projected to average 13,500.

Employed part-time for economic reasons: 1/ There are always a number of persons who desire full-time work schedules who are not working full-time. There are several causes of part-time employment for economic reasons, however slack work and the unavailability of full-time work account for nearly ninety percent of those employed part-time for economic reasons. It is projected that 49,400 Iowa workers will be employed part-time for economic reasons during fiscal 1982. This group should not be confused with those working less than full-time voluntarily. For this latter group, the availability of part-time employment is desirable.

Unemployed Vietnam-era veterans: 1/ This group has been given special emphasis by a number of government agencies, including Job Service. Projections indicate Vietnam-era veteran unemployment will average 3,820 during fiscal 1982.

1/ Monthly Average

TABLE 12

PERSONS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING SERVICES

Fiscal Year 1982

Group	White Males	White Females	Nonwhite Males	Nonwhite Females
Average Number of Unemployed	29,803	38,315	1,618	1,788
Long-Term Unemployed	6,593	5,867	589	460
Total Number of Individuals Unemployed During the Year	119,568	125,107	4,895	5,364
Employed Part-Time for Economic Reasons	20,924	27,255	510	715

	Total	White	Nonwhite
Economically Disadvantaged Total	313,831	302,102	11,729
18+ Years Old	216,238	210,033	6,205
65+ Years Old	56,590	55,595	995
Unemployed Vietnam-era Veterans	3,820	NA	NA

NA: Information not available.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

Economically Disadvantaged: Persons with income below established poverty levels make up the largest single group of persons potentially in need of services. A large number of those included in the groups discussed above are also included in this group of economically disadvantaged persons. Projections indicate that 313,800 Iowans will meet the definition for economically disadvantaged during fiscal 1982. This projection is of limited value to those planning employment and related services; it includes a large number of persons on whom the services would be wasted. It is projected that 216,200 will be age 18 or older and the most likely candidates for services of some sort. Another group of the disadvantaged, those age 65 and over, are more likely to need services that are not employment-related. The projected total for this group is 56,600 for fiscal 1982. The effect of continued high rates of inflation on the real incomes of retired persons may force more of them into the labor force. Those who enter the labor force after a period of retirement may face a number of problems. Some face a labor market in which their particular skills are no longer in demand. Others find they must make an extra effort to overcome the initial reluctance of some employers to hire older workers.

The Economically Disadvantaged Versus the Nondisadvantaged

The economically disadvantaged are defined as those individuals who are members of families (1) which receive cash welfare payments, or (2) have a total annual income which does not exceed the following poverty levels:

Family Size	Non-Farm	Farm
1	$3,790	$3,250
2	5,010	4,280
3	6,230	5,310
4	7,450	6,340
5	8,670	7,370
6	9,890	8,400
For each additional family member add:	1,220	1,030

Two sources of information about the economically disadvantaged will be examined in the following discussion: characteristics of applicants registered with Job Service and data generated from the 1976 Survey of Income and Education.

On December 31, 1980, 65,555 persons were registered with Job Service. Of these, 15,188 or over one-fifth, were classified as economically disadvantaged. Because applicants are not required to disclose their income to Job Service, most of the classification as disadvantaged done by the agency is on the basis of welfare status. Over three-quarters of the disadvantaged applicants available were receiving welfare at the time they registered with Job Service. A comparison of the characteristics of disadvantaged applicants with those of the rest of the applicant pool leads to several conclusions about the former group:

Age: Those under age 22 are much less likely to be classified as disadvantaged. This may be an indication that youth tend to turn to their family for help before they turn to the state for welfare. Those age 45 and over are slightly less likely to be classified as disadvantaged.

Sex: Disadvantaged applicants are much more likely to be female than male. Over 36 percent of female applicants are disadvantaged, compared to 13 percent for males. The distribution of the disadvantaged between the sexes is biased by the classification methods used by Job Service. Determination based almost exclusively on welfare status presents a distorted picture because women are more likely to receive some types of welfare (notably ADC).

Education: The probability that an applicant will be classified as disadvantaged varies inversely with the applicant's educational attainment, i.e., as an applicant's education increases, his chances of being considered disadvantaged decrease.

Residence: Urban residents are more likely to be classified as disadvantaged than are rural residents. While persons from urban areas made up 65.7 percent of Job Service's applicant pool at the end of 1980, they accounted for 79.9 percent of all disadvantaged applicants.

TABLE 13
CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
& NONDISADVANTAGED JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS 1/
December 31, 1980

State of Iowa

Characteristic	Total	Percent	Disadvantaged	Percent	Not Disadvantaged	Percent
Total	65,555	100.0	15,188	100.0	50,367	100.0
Age						
Under 22	17,098	26.1	2,594	17.1	14,504	28.8
22 - 44	39,920	60.9	10,818	71.2	29,102	57.8
45 & Over	8,537	13.0	1,776	11.7	6,761	13.4
Sex						
Male	35,764	54.6	4,456	29.3	31,308	62.2
Female	29,791	45.4	10,732	70.7	19,059	37.8
Highest School Grade Completed						
7 or Less	1,353	2.1	630	4.1	723	1.4
8 - 11	19,696	30.0	6,459	42.5	13,237	26.3
12	32,941	49.6	6,794	44.7	25,697	51.0
Over 12	12,014	18.3	1,305	8.6	10,709	21.3
Residence						
Urban	43,060	65.7	12,135	79.9	30,925	61.4
Ethnic Group						
White 2/	60,514	92.3	12,740	83.9	47,774	94.9
Black 2/	3,389	5.2	1,783	11.7	1,606	3.2
Hispanic	695	1.1	224	1.5	471	0.9
American Indian	250	0.4	113	0.7	137	0.3
Asian-Pacific	617	0.9	295	1.9	322	0.6
Not Available	90	0.1	33	0.2	57	0.1
Claimant	17,253	26.3	583	3.8	16,670	33.1
Veteran	10,871	16.6	1,145	7.5	9,726	19.3
Handicapped	3,706	5.7	1,257	8.3	2,449	4.9
Food Stamp Recipient	7,045	10.7	3,332	21.9	3,713	7.4
Welfare Recipient	10,960	16.7	10,960	72.1	0	0.0
CETA Client	107	0.2	65	0.4	42	0.1

1/ SOURCE: ESARS & the Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

2/ Does not include Hispanics.

TABLE 14

POVERTY INDICATORS FROM SURVEY OF INCOME AND EDUCATION

Characteristics	Both Sexes		Female	
	Total	% in Poverty	Total	% in Poverty
Total Population	2,836,900	8.0	1,431,500	9.3
Age				
Under 16	773,600	9.3	357,600	9.8
16 - 24	483,600	9.5	238,500	11.9
25 - 44	683,500	5.0	344,700	5.8
45 - 64	553,300	5.6	288,500	6.2
65 and over	342,800	12.6	202,200	15.9
Industry 1/				
Agriculture	199,900	10.6	44,300	11.5
Mining/Construction	100,200	4.2	7,300	6.8
Manufacturing	208,900	3.7	89,500	6.1
Durable	173,600	3.8	47,500	5.5
Nondurable	107,300	3.4	42,000	6.9
Transportation, Utilities	96,200	2.8	22,300	0.9
Trade	368,800	6.7	196,500	8.6
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	73,800	2.4	43,200	3.0
Services	456,700	7.3	309,200	7.5
Public Administration	53,700	1.5	21,000	3.8
Occupation 1/				
Professional, Technical	176,800	2.5	81,600	3.8
Managers	121,600	1.6	22,200	2.3
Sales	75,500	4.4	34,500	5.8
Clerical	197,700	3.2	161,300	3.2
Craft and Kindred	150,000	3.0	7,200	0.0
Operatives	178,500	4.3	45,800	7.6
Nonfarm Laborers	52,400	6.9	6,200	9.7
Farm Workers	149,200	10.8	22,300	9.0
Service Workers	169,400	7.9	119,200	8.3
Private Household Workers	19,200	15.6	18,500	16.2
Residence				
Metropolitan	1,033,600	6.2	509,100	7.2
Nonmetropolitan	1,803,300	9.0	933,400	10.5

1/ Data apply only to employed persons.

Source: 1976 Survey of Income and Education, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Ethnic Background: Nonwhites and Hispanics are more likely to be considered disadvantaged than are whites. Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians and Asians make up a disproportionately large share of the disadvantaged applicant pool. Minorities accounted for 7.6 percent of all applicants, but they made up 15.9 percent of all disadvantaged applicants.

Veteran Status: The veteran characteristic apparently lessens an applicant's chances of being disadvantaged. Veterans made up 16.6 percent of all applicants at the end of 1980, but accounted for only 7.5 percent of all disadvantaged applicants. This tendency can be tied to the fact that most veterans are male, and male applicants are much less likely to be disadvantaged.

Handicap: Handicapped applicants are somewhat more likely to be disadvantaged than those free of handicaps.

The Survey of Income and Education (SIE) was conducted for the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The SIE was specifically intended to provide state estimates of the number of children in families with incomes below the poverty level. Because of the nature of the questionnaire and the sample structure, the SIE provides some of the most reliable demographic information on the state level since the 1970 census.

The SIE data indicate different patterns of poverty data than do ESARS data. The poverty rate (percent of those in a particular demographic group with income below the poverty level) for the entire population was somewhat higher for women (9.3), those under age 16 (9.3), those ages 16 to 24 (9.5) and those age 65 and older (12.6). The apparently large disparity between ESARS and SIE data on the distribution of poverty by sex and race can be attributed in part to the method each uses to classify persons as economically disadvantaged. Classification by Job Service is based almost solely on welfare status, while the SIE used income as the sole determinant.

The incidence of poverty also varies among workers in different industries and occupations according to the SIE. Workers in the agricultural, service and trade industries are the most likely to be receiving incomes below the poverty level. Workers in public administration, transportation, communication and public utilities, finance, insurance and real estate are least likely to be receiving poverty-level incomes. The incidence of poverty ranged from 1.5 percent in public administration to 10.6 percent in agriculture.

A worker's chances of being economically disadvantaged also vary with his or her occupation. Laborers, workers in private households, services and agriculture are the most likely to be disadvantaged. Professional, technical and managerial workers are the least likely to be living in poverty. Poverty rates for occupational groups ranged from 1.6 percent for nonfarm managers and administrators to 15.6 percent for private household workers.

Employment Barriers Facing the Disadvantaged

A number of barriers to employment facing the economically disadvantaged relate to their relatively low income and poverty status. Many of the consequences of poverty tend to perpetuate that status. Poor housing, education, and medical care often contribute to the passing of poverty from one generation to the next.

While this generalized cycle of poverty can be seen as a problem, many of the disadvantaged face other, specific obstacles when searching for employment. A lack of job-related training or experience can be a severe problem, especially during times of high unemployment. Faced with a large supply of labor, employers often choose workers who exceed the requirements of their current vacancy. This allows employers to build maximum productivity and flexibility into their work force. This practice can be a major barrier to employment for the disadvantaged.

Another potential problem area common to many persons seeking work is a lack of jobseeking skills. The dress and conduct of an applicant during a job interview has a direct impact on his or her chances of getting a job. At times, the appearance of a low level of jobseeking skills can be related to a lack of motivation. This lack of motivation can have any of a number of causes: a long, unsuccessful job hunt; dissatisfaction with jobs held in the past; a tight labor market in which the applicant cannot compete, and others. An increase in motivation and jobseeking skills can improve an applicant's likelihood of gaining employment.

A lack of education, training, or job experiences can be a severe problem, especially when unemployment is on the rise. Characteristics of Job Service applicants tend to illustrate this. Less than thirty-five percent of all Job Service applicants had less than a high school education at the end of 1979. But among the disadvantaged, 46.8 percent had fewer than 12 years of education. This deficiency can place members of this group at a disadvantage, especially when unemployment is relatively high and competition for jobs increases.

While the lack of an adequate education is a definite factor, the presence of a good education cannot guarantee that a person will not be disadvantaged. In fact, over eight percent of the group had education or training beyond high school at the end of 1979. A number of other factors must be considered. A shift in the industrial mix in an area can leave many people in the job market with job skills that are no longer needed in the area.

One problem that is frequently mentioned by the disadvantaged is a lack of transportation. The individual may not own an automobile or have access to public transportation that can get him or her from home to work and back. This may seem to be a barrier to employment and cause the person to remain disadvantaged. But lack of an automobile can also be seen as a consequence of being poor and part of a cycle of poverty. Some of the effects of poverty tend to cause that poverty to be passed from one generation to the next. Helping a person overcome transportation problems may be the first step in freeing him from disadvantaged status. For the economically disadvantaged, child care problems can be a significant barrier to employment. A professional woman or couple can usually afford the child care that will allow the woman to work outside the home. A woman with a lower paying job, especially a woman who is also head of a family, may find the cost of child care to be nearly what she can earn outside the home. This raises a number of questions: Should a society that heavily emphasizes work outside the home provide the child care services that would permit more women to do so? What are the psychological effects of group care centers as opposed to individual babysitters or home care by the mother? Should group care centers be emphasized if they are more efficient than an individual setting?

Health problems pose a needless barrier to employment for many. Some people are so severely handicapped that they cannot work. But many people with health problems can be helped to find suitable employment. This should be done to the maximum extent available resources allow. Employers should be encouraged to hire people whose handicaps will not hinder their performance on the job.

In attempting to find ways of dealing with these problem areas, planners and others involved must try to give the individual whatever he needs to function at or near his potential. The individual's needs, education, training, and counseling must be considered in light of the current needs in that labor market area. To give a worker a skill that is not needed in an area does not help either the worker or society as a whole.

APPENDIX A

IOWA COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

IOWA COMPOSITE INDEX OF LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS
1970=100

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1970	101.8	103.1	102.5	100.5	99.4	98.4	99.1	98.1	98.5	98.5	99.4	100.5
1971	102.1	102.0	103.2	104.2	103.9	104.5	104.6	105.8	106.7	106.4	106.8	108.0
1972	109.5	110.5	111.5	112.3	113.6	113.9	114.3	115.8	115.9	117.7	116.6	116.4
1973	115.8	116.1	116.2	116.7	117.3	116.7	116.8	115.3	115.6	113.4	112.2	111.9
1974	112.0	111.2	110.9	111.5	111.7	112.5	112.4	111.4	110.6	109.3	107.8	105.5
1975	104.0	103.5	103.0	103.1	104.0	104.6	105.4	104.7	105.8	106.3	105.9	107.3
1976	108.9	112.2	113.6	114.7	114.6	115.8	116.1	114.9	115.6	115.2	116.7	118.3
1977	119.5	120.5	120.2	120.4	119.3	119.1	118.8	118.1	117.6	117.8	118.9	118.7
1978	119.2	118.4	119.0	120.5	121.6	122.5	123.2	125.3	123.6	121.5	120.9	120.3
1979	121.0	119.8	120.0	119.1	118.1	117.7	117.8	118.3	118.5	117.7	117.0	115.7
1980	114.9	114.0	111.1	108.6	106.2	104.4	103.6	101.6	101.8	103.3	105.0	107.1
1981	109.4	110.1										

Percent Change from Previous Month

1970	---	1.3	-0.6	-1.9	-1.1	-1.0	0.6	-0.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.1
1971	1.5	*	1.1	0.9	-0.3	0.6	*	1.2	0.8	-0.3	0.3	1.1
1972	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.1	1.5	-1.0	-0.1
1973	-0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	-0.5	0.1	-1.3	0.2	-1.9	-1.0	-0.3
1974	0.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-1.2	-1.3	-2.1
1975	-1.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	-0.6	1.0	0.4	-0.4	1.4
1976	1.5	3.0	1.2	1.0	*	1.1	0.3	-1.0	0.5	-0.3	1.2	1.4
1977	1.0	0.8	-0.2	0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	0.2	0.9	-0.1
1978	0.4	-0.7	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.6	-1.3	-1.7	-0.6	-0.5
1979	0.6	-1.0	0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.7	-0.6	-1.1
1980	-0.7	-0.8	-2.6	-2.2	-2.2	-1.7	-0.8	-1.9	0.2	1.4	1.7	1.9
1981	2.2	0.6										

* Less than 0.05.

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

IOWA INITIAL CLAIMS FOR JOB INSURANCE BENEFITS
Seasonally Adjusted

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1970	6,755	7,691	10,277	9,675	9,456	10,885	9,296	9,832	10,373	10,067	9,971	9,468
1971	9,118	9,066	9,308	8,796	8,481	9,450	9,003	9,645	10,557	9,625	10,484	9,063
1972	9,074	9,634	9,168	7,758	8,500	8,387	7,697	7,421	7,559	8,017	9,395	7,098
1973	7,586	7,060	6,749	7,879	7,045	7,242	8,551	7,826	6,818	6,561	6,810	7,756
1974	8,000	10,901	6,522	5,510	7,811	6,620	7,808	7,591	8,517	8,908	10,270	13,653
1975	14,242	17,006	16,260	17,824	15,716	15,165	12,726	23,167	16,327	15,311	13,223	13,560
1976	11,519	10,879	12,570	11,312	10,688	11,642	12,379	13,193	14,275	14,388	14,010	12,140
1977	11,139	11,919	11,815	10,965	12,708	13,175	12,337	13,985	12,526	12,205	13,337	12,550
1978	13,469	12,993	13,317	11,260	12,284	12,338	12,226	11,010	11,426	12,144	15,232	12,846
1979	14,616	12,967	12,334	17,630	12,491	13,037	12,588	12,101	11,144	15,038	13,900	15,846
1980	14,153	15,925	18,159	25,903	26,689	27,141	25,123	36,011	27,160	24,704	16,448	19,874
1981	14,034	18,179										

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

IOWA RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION
Seasonally Adjusted

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1970	897	1,633	876	904	896	907	1,131	998	804	985	1,107	1,075
1971	1,392	703	969	1,051	1,095	1,166	991	1,168	1,488	1,178	1,413	1,251
1972	1,304	1,115	1,400	1,226	1,376	1,148	1,374	1,484	1,122	1,371	1,041	796
1973	1,714	2,316	1,670	1,520	1,542	1,455	1,540	1,199	1,392	985	1,227	1,003
1974	986	1,158	1,285	1,374	1,246	1,417	1,196	1,192	913	1,057	932	897
1975	850	1,095	950	1,568	1,476	1,104	1,106	1,095	1,285	1,409	1,237	1,539
1976	1,757	2,203	1,555	1,493	1,429	1,535	1,640	1,678	1,926	2,048	2,253	2,458
1977	1,978	1,920	1,973	1,674	1,659	1,773	1,731	1,842	1,953	1,702	1,798	1,730
1978	2,004	1,714	1,897	2,287	2,195	2,204	2,223	2,193	1,840	1,708	1,841	1,794
1979	1,792	1,782	1,872	1,792	1,988	1,866	1,693	1,369	1,803	1,618	1,359	970
1980	1,134	1,048	844	604	754	747	1,110	998	1,010	1,267	1,325	1,296
1981	993	816										

SOURCE: Iowa Development Commission.

IOWA MANUFACTURING OVERTIME HOURS
Seasonally Adjusted

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1970	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9
1971	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
1972	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2
1973	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.8	3.6
1974	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
1975	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
1976	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5
1977	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.1	4.0	3.3	2.9
1978	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.5
1979	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.4
1980	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7
1981	3.3	2.9										

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

IOWA MANUFACTURING LAYOFF RATE
Seasonally Adjusted

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1970	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.2
1971	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.4
1972	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
1973	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
1974	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.7
1975	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.7
1976	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.7
1977	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.9
1978	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0
1979	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0
1980	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.9	3.4	3.1	11.3	2.2	5.6	2.6	1.6
1981	2.9	2.9										

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

IOWA STOCK INDEX

1967=100

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1970	166.2	175.9	182.8	158.2	134.5	129.6	145.8	146.7	163.6	153.9	163.9	184.6
1971	206.1	213.9	230.7	248.8	236.1	237.2	241.6	258.5	267.6	247.7	250.8	282.2
1972	311.4	322.1	332.1	336.7	348.3	335.9	331.0	339.2	333.9	371.9	358.5	363.4
1973	332.7	304.6	281.6	289.2	272.0	247.1	270.6	279.8	292.7	237.7	194.5	192.4
1974	216.0	216.6	216.3	210.1	192.9	185.0	163.6	149.3	145.2	152.8	145.4	138.8
1975	138.8	170.0	180.5	182.5	198.3	208.5	196.2	178.9	178.2	189.5	190.4	194.6
1976	198.4	240.6	241.3	242.8	228.3	246.8	256.3	232.8	235.4	226.1	233.1	246.6
1977	251.1	255.1	238.5	240.1	236.9	252.3	249.8	252.0	249.9	239.8	252.0	258.3
1978	248.2	251.4	268.1	284.5	292.5	297.9	306.2	337.7	287.8	233.2	239.2	237.3
1979	259.7	237.0	229.8	222.9	191.5	181.1	180.6	188.8	187.4	169.2	174.8	179.8
1980	185.8	178.9	146.7	154.2	160.3	163.7	171.8	176.6	183.9	183.4	183.1	184.4
1981	187.5	194.1										

SOURCE: Iowa Development Commission.

APPENDIX B

SUPPORTING TABLES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 02/08/73.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

POPULATION BY RACE, ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND AGE
(SECOND COUNT DATA)1/

IOWA

RACIAL GROUP

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THIS AREA IN APRIL 1970 WAS 2,824,376 COMPOSED OF 41,614 (1.5 PERCENT) RACIAL MINORITIES (BLACK AND OTHER RACES) AND 2,782,762 (98.5 PERCENT WHITES. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUP, WHICH CAN INCLUDE WHITES, BLACKS OR OTHER RACES, ACCOUNTED FOR 17,448 (0.6 PERCENT) OF THE POPULATION. THE AREA'S POPULATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH RACIAL GROUP -

	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (VERTICAL)			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION (HORIZONTAL)		
RACIAL GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL ALL RACES	2,824,376	1,372,867	1,451,509	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.6	51.4
WHITE	2,782,762	1,352,567	1,430,195	98.5	98.5	98.5	100.0	48.6	51.4
BLACK	32,596	15,958	16,638	1.2	1.2	1.1	100.0	49.0	51.0
AMERICAN-INDIAN	2,992	1,428	1,564	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	47.7	52.3
JAPANESE	1,009	404	605	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	60.0
CHINESE	993	560	433	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.4	43.6
FILIPINO	614	291	323	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47.4	52.6
HAWAIIAN	137	55	82	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.1	59.9
KOREAN	667	249	418	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.3	62.7
OTHER	2,606	1,355	1,251	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	52.0	48.0
ETHNIC GROUP (4TH COUNT DATA)									
SPANISH-AMERICAN	17,448	8,803	8,645	0.6	0.6	0.6	100.0	50.5	49.5

AGE

ONE-HALF THE POPULATION OF THIS AREA WAS BELOW 28.6 YEARS OF AGE. THE TABLE BELOW SHOWS THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS. AGE DISTRIBUTION IS ONLY AVAILABLE IN THE SECOND COUNT BY TOTAL, WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER RACES. THE AGES SHOWN ARE AS OF APRIL 1970.

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	PERCENT	WHITE	PERCENT	BLACK	PERCENT	OTHER RACES	PERCENT
TOTAL	2,824,376	100.0	2,782,762	100.0	32,596	100.0	9,018	100.0
UNDER 6 YEARS	285,151	10.1	279,172	10.0	4,570	14.0	1,409	15.6
6-9 YEARS	289,237	10.2	283,880	10.2	4,352	13.4	1,005	11.1
10-11 YEARS	118,968	4.2	116,890	4.2	1,731	5.3	347	3.8
12-13 YEARS	116,223	4.1	114,401	4.1	1,510	4.6	312	3.5
14-15 YEARS	115,187	4.1	113,434	4.1	1,486	4.6	267	3.0
16 YEARS AND OVER	1,960,685	69.4	1,934,936	69.6	19,890	61.0	5,859	65.0
16-21 YEARS	303,724	10.8	298,210	10.7	4,377	13.4	1,137	12.6
22-44 YEARS	726,168	25.8	716,504	25.7	9,352	25.6	3,312	36.7
40 YEARS AND OVER	1,083,748	38.4	1,073,185	38.6	8,724	26.8	1,839	20.4
45 YEARS AND OVER	928,793	32.9	920,222	33.1	7,161	22.0	1,410	15.6
50 YEARS AND OVER	770,667	27.3	763,893	27.4	5,675	17.4	1,099	12.2
55 YEARS AND OVER	617,941	21.9	612,662	22.0	4,414	13.5	865	9.6
60 YEARS AND OVER	477,392	16.9	473,457	17.0	3,281	10.1	654	7.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	350,293	12.4	347,483	12.5	2,325	7.1	485	5.4

RANK

THE STATE RANKS 25 IN POPULATION AMONG THE 51 STATES IN THE NATION.

1/ DATA ON THIS TABLE IS FROM 100 PERCENT COUNT. ALL OTHER TABLES ARE CENSUS 20, 15, AND 5 PERCENT SAMPLE DATA.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 02/08/73.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

IOWA

TOTAL POPULATION
BY AGE, SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

AGE	TOTAL PERSONS	MALES - TOTAL	MALES - WHITE	MALES - BLACK	MALES - OTHER RACES	MALES - SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES - TOTAL	FEMALES - WHITE	FEMALES - BLACK	FEMALES - OTHER RACES	FEMALES - SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL, ALL AGES	2824376	1372630	1353568	15856	3206	8803	1451746	1431251	16686	3409	8645
UNDER 10 YEARS	516455	264265	259365	4082	818	2327	252190	247284	3911	1015	2197
10 TO 13 YEARS	232131	118314	116516	1675	223	948	113817	112022	1529	266	974
14 TO 15 YEARS	118185	60872	60004	740	128	454	57313	56359	812	142	444
16 TO 17 YEARS	111950	56636	55858	649	129	408	55314	54487	691	136	433
18 TO 19 YEARS	103982	51037	50136	755	146	334	52925	52012	744	169	382
20 TO 21 YEARS	84820	38605	37766	675	164	386	46215	45377	681	157	394
22 TO 24 YEARS	116285	55379	54513	715	151	438	60906	59848	867	191	465
25 TO 34 YEARS	316262	156586	154210	1736	640	1160	159676	157020	1958	698	1182
35 TO 44 YEARS	295388	144398	142558	1495	345	1024	150990	148894	1662	434	928
45 TO 54 YEARS	308928	150539	148997	1379	163	685	158389	156608	1533	248	616
55 TO 64 YEARS	269873	129302	128151	976	175	344	140371	139123	1067	181	233
65 YEARS AND OVER	350339	146699	145498	1079	124	297	203640	202237	1231	172	377
SELECTED GROUPS											
18 YEARS AND OVER	1957605	929179	917683	9459	2037	5074	1028426	1015606	10434	2386	5030
18 TO 21 YEARS	300732	146278	143760	2079	439	1126	154454	151876	2116	462	1209
18 TO 64 YEARS	1807266	782480	772187	8380	1913	4777	824786	813369	9203	2214	4653
45 YEARS AND OVER	928940	426540	423644	3434	462	1308	502400	497968	3831	801	1226
VERTICAL PERCENTAGES											
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 10 YEARS	18.3	19.3	19.2	25.7	25.5	26.4	17.4	17.3	23.4	29.8	25.4
10 TO 13 YEARS	8.2	8.6	8.6	9.9	7.0	10.8	7.8	7.8	9.2	7.8	11.3
14 TO 15 YEARS	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.0	5.2	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.2	5.1
16 TO 17 YEARS	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.6	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.0	5.0
18 TO 19 YEARS	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.8	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
20 TO 21 YEARS	3.0	2.8	2.8	4.3	5.1	4.4	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.6
22 TO 24 YEARS	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.2	5.2	5.0	5.6
25 TO 34 YEARS	11.2	11.4	11.4	10.9	20.0	13.4	11.0	11.0	11.7	18.3	13.7
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.5	10.6	10.5	9.4	10.8	11.6	10.4	10.4	10.0	11.4	10.7
45 TO 54 YEARS	10.9	11.0	11.0	8.7	5.1	7.8	10.9	10.9	9.2	6.5	7.1
55 TO 64 YEARS	9.6	9.4	9.5	6.2	5.5	3.9	9.7	9.7	6.4	4.8	2.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	12.4	10.7	10.7	6.8	3.9	3.4	14.0	14.1	7.4	4.5	4.4
SELECTED GROUPS											
18 YEARS AND OVER	69.3	67.7	67.8	59.7	63.5	57.6	70.8	71.0	62.5	69.8	58.2
18 TO 21 YEARS	10.6	10.7	10.6	13.1	13.7	12.8	10.6	10.6	12.7	13.5	14.0
18 TO 64 YEARS	56.9	57.0	57.0	52.9	59.7	54.3	56.8	56.8	55.2	64.9	53.8
45 YEARS AND OVER	32.9	31.1	31.2	21.7	14.4	14.8	34.6	34.8	23.0	23.5	14.2
MEDIAN AGE	28.8	27.6	27.6	20.3	22.0	19.8	30.2	30.3	21.9	22.3	19.5

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 02/08/73.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

IOWA

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	2,733,319	2,696,081	30,713	6,525	16,919
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	899,511	889,079	6,852	1,580	4,091
FAMILY HEAD	717,776	709,693	5,907	1,176	3,648
MALE	664,427	658,467	4,935	1,025	3,338
FEMALE	53,349	51,226	1,972	151	310
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILY HEADS	7.4	7.2	28.6	12.8	8.5
PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL 1/	181,735	179,386	1,945	404	443
MALE	57,820	56,539	1,032	249	207
FEMALE	123,915	122,847	913	155	236
WIFE OF HEAD	640,164	634,185	4,652	1,327	3,213
CHILD OF HEAD	1,085,475	1,068,508	14,101	2,866	8,591
OTHER RELATIVE OF HEAD	71,560	69,034	2,241	305	664
NONRELATIVE OF HEAD (INCLUDES ROOMER,FRIEND,ETC.)	36,589	35,275	867	447	360
POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.1
PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS	91,057	88,738	1,829	490	529
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	37,184	36,284	793	107	116
MALE	16,094	15,452	580	62	75
FEMALE	21,090	20,832	213	45	41
IN ROOMING HOUSE	4,577	4,358	189	30	32
IN MILITARY BARRACKS	27	27	0	0	0
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY	40,345	39,229	788	328	232
IN OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	8,924	8,840	59	25	149
FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN AND TYPE					
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	390,858	385,547	4,533	778	2,750
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	54.5	54.3	65.6	66.0	75.4
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	355,995	352,480	2,924	591	2,497
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	7,175	6,972	142	61	47
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	27,686	26,095	1,467	124	206
FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS	187,284	184,326	2,473	485	1,681
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	26.1	26.0	35.8	41.2	46.1
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES	174,109	172,076	1,642	391	1,567
OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD	2,730	2,629	63	38	13
FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD	10,445	9,621	768	56	101
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS					
TOTAL PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS	978,721	961,875	13,989	2,857	8,183
PERCENT LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS	88.7	89.2	56.5	70.0	85.3
PERCENT LIVING WITH ONE PARENT	8.8	8.4	34.6	21.1	9.8
PERCENT LIVING WITH NEITHER PARENT	2.4	2.3	8.9	8.9	4.9

1/ A HOUSEHOLD HEAD LIVING ALONE OR WITH NONRELATIVES ONLY.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 02/08/73.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

IOWA

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS BY AGE, AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS AGE 25 + OVER		TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
ELEMENTARY	0-4 YEARS	28,619	27,412	1,013	194	782
	5-7 YEARS	88,182	86,157	1,874	151	703
	8 YEARS	284,531	282,527	1,694	310	675
HIGH SCHOOL	1-3 YEARS	231,034	226,641	3,929	464	1,077
	4 YEARS	596,649	592,057	3,888	704	2,105
COLLEGE	1-3 YEARS	171,454	169,984	1,110	360	630
	4 YEARS OR MORE	140,119	138,514	606	997	874
PERCENT WITH LESS THAN 8 YEARS		7.8	7.5	20.5	10.8	21.7
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		59.0	59.1	39.7	64.8	52.7
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		9.1	9.1	4.3	31.4	12.8
MEDIAN YEARS COMPLETED		12.2	12.2	10.9	12.7	12.1
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, PERSONS 18-24 YEARS OLD						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE		73.3	73.5	64.9	65.0	58.2
PERCENT COLLEGE GRADUATE		5.5	5.5	3.0	12.2	4.6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY AGE						
TOTAL ENROLLED, 14-34 YEARS OLD		343,084	337,046	4,837	1,401	2,437
14-15 YEARS		112,601	110,886	1,447	268	862
16-21 YEARS		198,355	195,234	2,588	536	1,219
16-17 YEARS		102,221	100,837	1,204	180	720
18-19 YEARS		64,633	63,507	912	214	343
20-21 YEARS		31,501	30,890	469	142	156
22-24 YEARS		16,638	16,218	268	152	178
25-34 YEARS		15,490	14,708	337	445	178
PERCENT OF POPULATION IN SCHOOL, BY AGE						
TOTAL, 14-34 YEARS		40.3	40.2	42.1	49.1	37.4
14-15 YEARS		95.3	95.3	93.2	99.3	96.0
16-21 YEARS		66.0	66.0	61.6	59.5	52.2
16-17 YEARS		91.3	91.4	89.9	87.9	85.4
18-19 YEARS		62.2	62.2	60.8	67.9	47.9
20-21 YEARS		37.1	37.2	34.6	44.2	20.0
22-24 YEARS		14.3	14.2	16.9	44.4	19.3
25-34 YEARS		4.9	4.7	9.1	33.3	7.5
TOTAL MEN 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED 1/		682,328	673,024	7,860	1,444	5,290
WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING		148,871	146,594	2,022	255	830
PERCENT OF 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS COLLEGE		21.8	21.8	25.7	17.7	15.7

1/ BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 02/04/73.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

IOWA

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY SCHOOL COMPLETION FOR 16-21 YEAR OLDS,
AND BY DISABILITY STATUS FOR 16-64 YEAR OLDS,
BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

16-21 YEAR OLDS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	MALES TOTAL	MALES WHITE	MALES BLACK	MALES OTHER RACES	MALES SPANISH AMERICAN	FEMALES TOTAL	FEMALES WHITE	FEMALES BLACK	FEMALES OTHER RACES	FEMALES SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL	42046	41172	725	149	486	61012	59896	945	171	630
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	12478	12075	344	59	253	14225	13818	322	85	330
PERCENT OF ALL 16-21 YEAR OLDS	8.5	8.4	16.5	13.4	22.5	9.2	9.1	15.2	18.4	27.1
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	7350	7132	192	26	181	3967	3833	118	16	75
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	5128	4943	152	33	72	10258	9985	204	69	255
PERCENT OF NONHIGH SCHOOL GRADS.	41.1	40.9	44.2	55.9	28.5	72.1	72.3	63.4	81.2	77.3
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	29568	29097	381	90	233	46787	46078	623	86	300
EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES	25048	24702	273	73	199	29302	28918	346	38	174
UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4520	4395	108	17	34	17485	17160	277	48	126
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	15.3	15.1	28.3	18.9	14.6	37.4	37.2	44.5	55.8	42.0
16-64 YEAR OLDS NOT INMATES AND NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 1/ TOTAL	647365	639578	6438	1349	4822	712678	703057	7896	1725	5017
NOT DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	565420	558515	5662	1243	4337	649020	640220	7170	1630	4569
IN LABOR FORCE	547963	541708	5193	1062	4139	325007	319639	4569	799	2027
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	96.9	97.0	91.7	85.4	95.4	50.1	49.9	63.7	49.0	44.4
DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED	81945	81063	776	106	485	63658	62837	726	95	449
IN LABOR FORCE	61346	60818	448	80	385	21979	21512	444	23	160
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	74.9	75.0	57.7	75.5	79.4	34.5	34.2	61.2	24.2	35.7
EMPLOYED	58636	58108	448	80	385	20577	20184	370	23	160
UNEMPLOYED	2710	2710	0	0	0	1402	1328	74	0	0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4	4.5	0.	0.	0.	6.4	6.2	16.7	0.	0.
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	20599	20245	328	26	100	41079	41325	282	72	288
ABLE TO WORK	4297	4251	20	26	18	14990	14817	151	22	102
UNABLE TO WORK	16302	15994	308	0	82	26689	26508	131	50	186
DISABLED MORE THAN 6 MONTHS	15432	15124	308	0	82	25067	24910	131	26	167
PERCENT OF UNABLE TO WORK	94.7	94.6	100.0	0.	100.0	93.9	94.0	100.0	52.0	89.8

1/ TABLE BASED ON 5 PERCENT SAMPLE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
RUN DATE - 02/08/77.
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

IOWA

SELECTED POVERTY INDICATORS FOR PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS AND OVER, BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER RACES	SPANISH AMERICAN
TOTAL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	318,605	309,247	8,189	1,169	2,414
PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS	11.8	11.4	28.4	17.8	14.1
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	29.0	29.5	11.4	9.5	7.7
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	31.1	30.5	52.0	33.9	46.1
PERCENT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	10.0	9.8	16.3	10.9	16.9
TOTAL LESS THAN .75 OF POVERTY LEVEL	198,515	192,906	4,697	912	1,444
TOTAL LESS THAN 1.25 OF POVERTY LEVEL	456,970	443,982	11,237	1,751	3,882
TOTAL FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	63,956	62,249	1,517	190	391
PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES	8.9	8.8	22.0	16.2	10.7
MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.9	4.7
MALE FAMILY HEAD	49,276	48,645	521	110	297
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	22,594	22,211	312	71	235
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	13,308	13,053	229	26	163
FEMALE FAMILY HEAD	14,680	13,604	996	80	94
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	11,508	10,455	973	80	88
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD	6,356	5,707	601	48	61
FAMILY HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	20,799	20,546	237	16	31
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	1,864	1,850	2,421	1,973	2,296
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	61.6	61.6	60.9	63.2	72.6
MEAN EARNINGS	1,654	1,648	1,800	2,274	2,113
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY	38.3	38.8	21.4	16.8	19.2
MEAN SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	1,328	1,327	1,464	1,210	1,300
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	13.2	12.4	45.6	16.3	20.7
MEAN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1,591	1,550	2,050	1,582	1,951
TOTAL UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 1/ 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 2/	95,208	93,268	1,508	432	559
PERCENT OF ALL UNREL. INDIVIDUALS 14 AND OVER	41.6	41.4	50.5	52.4	58.5
PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER	58.0	58.6	35.5	16.7	22.5
MEAN INCOME, ALL SOURCES 3/	942	948	803	622	601
PERCENT WITH EARNINGS	32.5	32.4	38.6	45.4	37.9
PERCENT WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	56.4	56.9	36.3	16.3	21.3
PERCENT WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	7.5	7.4	15.8	8.1	0.

1/ PERSONS LIVING ALONE OR WITH NON RELATIVES ONLY.
2/ POVERTY LEVELS REFER TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS POVERTY INDEX. ALL TABULATIONS CONCERNING THE POVERTY LEVEL EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES LIVING IN BARRACKS, COLLEGE STUDENTS LIVING IN DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER AGE 14.
3/ A UNIT MAY BE TABULATED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

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DISTRIBUTION OF IOWA'S CIVILIAN POPULATION BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1970 1/ and 1982 2/

AGE AND RACE	Population April 1, 1970			Population July 1, 1982			Numerical Change 1970 to 1982			Percent Change 1970 to 1982		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL	2,822,991	1,371,278	1,451,713	2,928,662	1,424,855	1,503,807	105,671	53,577	52,094	3.7	3.9	3.6
Under 15	808,145	413,048	395,097	650,562	331,451	319,111	-157,583	-81,597	-75,986	-19.5	-19.8	-19.2
15 - 19	274,453	137,991	136,462	291,033	143,436	147,597	16,580	5,445	11,135	6.0	3.9	8.2
20 - 24	200,702	93,588	107,114	237,090	121,527	115,563	36,388	27,939	8,449	18.1	29.9	7.9
25 - 29	167,680	83,231	84,449	232,940	130,988	101,953	65,260	47,757	17,504	38.9	57.4	20.7
30 - 34	148,131	72,910	75,221	219,225	114,573	104,652	71,094	41,663	29,431	48.0	57.1	39.1
35 - 39	142,037	69,048	72,989	183,883	93,101	90,782	41,846	24,053	17,793	29.5	34.8	24.4
40 - 44	153,008	75,012	77,996	155,821	74,585	81,236	2,813	-427	3,240	1.8	-0.6	4.2
45 - 49	156,734	76,651	80,083	145,072	67,694	77,378	-11,662	-8,957	-2,705	-7.4	-11.7	-3.4
50 - 54	152,134	73,837	78,297	151,095	70,340	80,755	-1,039	-3,497	-2,458	-0.7	-4.7	3.1
55 - 59	141,258	68,102	73,156	148,764	68,202	80,562	7,506	100	7,406	5.3	0.1	10.1
60 - 64	128,375	61,166	67,209	137,446	61,430	76,015	9,071	264	8,806	7.1	0.4	13.1
65 - 69	108,114	48,712	59,402	114,366	50,021	64,345	6,252	1,309	4,943	5.8	2.7	8.3
70 & Over	242,220	97,982	144,238	261,366	97,508	163,860	19,146	-474	19,622	7.9	-0.5	13.6
WHITE	2,783,454	1,352,236	1,431,218	2,877,165	1,399,590	1,477,574	93,711	47,354	46,356	3.4	3.5	3.2
Under 15	793,776	405,899	387,877	635,169	323,541	311,628	-158,607	-82,358	-76,249	-20.0	-20.3	-19.7
15 - 19	270,165	135,898	134,267	284,847	140,372	144,474	14,682	4,474	10,207	5.4	3.3	7.6
20 - 24	197,108	91,890	105,218	231,233	118,503	112,730	34,125	26,613	7,512	17.3	29.0	7.1
25 - 29	165,095	81,975	83,120	228,239	128,572	99,667	63,144	46,597	16,547	38.2	56.8	19.9
30 - 34	145,690	71,796	73,894	215,728	112,894	102,834	70,038	41,098	28,940	48.1	57.2	39.2
35 - 39	139,940	68,126	71,814	181,261	91,827	89,434	41,321	23,701	17,620	29.5	34.8	24.5
40 - 44	151,173	74,098	77,075	153,282	73,429	79,853	2,109	-669	2,778	1.4	-0.9	3.6
45 - 49	154,897	75,799	79,098	142,941	66,772	76,169	-11,956	-9,027	-2,929	-7.7	-11.9	-3.7
50 - 54	150,648	73,147	77,501	149,291	69,468	79,824	-1,357	-3,679	-2,323	-0.9	-5.0	3.0
55 - 59	139,978	67,490	72,488	147,008	67,426	79,582	7,030	-64	7,094	5.0	-0.1	9.8
60 - 64	127,256	60,627	66,629	136,043	60,819	75,223	8,787	192	8,594	6.9	0.3	12.9
65 - 69	107,262	48,304	58,958	113,244	49,537	63,707	5,982	1,233	4,749	5.6	2.6	8.1
70 & Over	240,466	97,187	143,279	258,880	96,429	162,450	18,414	-758	19,171	7.7	-0.8	13.4
BLACK	32,528	15,842	16,686	42,221	20,912	21,309	9,693	5,070	4,623	29.8	32.0	27.7
Under 15	11,910	6,023	5,887	12,570	6,532	6,038	660	509	151	5.5	8.5	2.6
15 - 19	3,576	1,776	1,800	5,066	2,546	2,520	1,490	770	720	41.7	43.4	40.0
20 - 24	2,933	1,385	1,548	4,848	2,506	2,343	1,915	1,121	795	65.3	80.9	51.4
25 - 29	1,839	900	939	3,783	1,966	1,817	1,944	1,066	878	105.7	118.4	93.5
30 - 34	1,851	832	1,019	2,892	1,378	1,514	1,041	546	495	56.2	65.6	48.6
35 - 39	1,699	761	938	1,996	1,002	993	297	241	55	17.5	31.7	5.9
40 - 44	1,455	731	724	2,018	924	1,093	563	193	369	38.7	26.4	51.0
45 - 49	1,605	754	851	1,726	760	965	121	6	114	7.5	0.8	13.4
50 - 54	1,307	625	682	1,430	698	732	123	73	50	9.4	11.7	7.3
55 - 59	1,054	518	536	1,533	686	847	479	168	311	45.4	32.4	58.0
60 - 64	989	458	531	1,232	554	679	243	96	148	24.6	21.0	27.9
65 - 69	769	384	385	921	409	511	152	25	126	19.8	6.5	32.7
70 & Over	1,541	695	846	2,208	951	1,257	667	256	411	43.3	36.8	48.6

DISTRIBUTION OF IOWA'S CIVILIAN POPULATION BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE (CONT'd)
1970 1/ and 1982 2/

AGE AND RACE	Population April 1, 1970			Population July 1, 1982			Numerical Change 1970 to 1982			Percent Change 1970 to 1982		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
OTHER NONWHITE	7,009	3,200	3,809	9,276	4,352	4,924	2,267	1,152	1,115	32.3	36.0	29.3
Under 15	2,459	1,126	1,333	2,824	1,379	1,445	365	253	312	14.8	22.5	27.5
15 - 19	712	317	395	1,120	517	603	408	200	208	57.3	63.1	52.7
20 - 24	661	313	348	1,009	518	490	348	205	142	52.6	65.5	40.8
25 - 29	746	356	390	919	450	469	173	94	79	23.2	26.4	20.3
30 - 34	590	282	308	605	302	304	15	20	-4	2.5	7.1	-1.3
35 - 39	398	161	237	626	272	354	228	111	117	57.3	68.9	49.4
40 - 44	380	183	197	521	231	290	141	48	93	37.1	26.2	47.2
45 - 49	232	98	134	405	161	244	173	63	110	74.6	64.3	82.1
50 - 54	179	65	114	374	174	199	195	109	85	108.9	167.7	74.6
55 - 59	226	94	132	223	89	133	-3	-5	1	-1.3	-5.3	0.8
60 - 64	130	81	49	171	58	113	41	-23	64	31.5	-28.4	130.6
65 - 69	83	24	59	200	74	126	117	50	67	141.0	208.3	113.6
70 & Over	213	100	113	279	127	153	66	27	40	31.0	27.0	35.4

1/ 1970 Census of the Population, Iowa. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/ Projected using Employment and Training Administration guidelines.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

DISTRIBUTION OF IOWA'S LABOR FORCE BY AGE, RACE & SEX

1970 1/ & 1982 2/

Age & Sex	TOTAL			WHITE			BLACK			OTHER NONWHITE		
	1970	1982	Percent Change	1970	1982	Percent Change	1970	1982	Percent Change	1970	1982	Percent Change
Total	1,127,433	1,482,700	31.5	1,113,241	1,458,112	31.0	11,781	20,626	75.1	2,411	3,962	64.3
16 - 17	43,116	85,519	98.3	42,621	83,726	96.4	438	1,574	259.4	57	220	286.0
18 - 19	59,685	87,811	47.1	58,730	85,956	46.4	817	1,580	93.4	138	275	99.3
20 - 24	133,753	189,920	42.0	131,622	185,793	41.1	1,815	3,562	96.3	316	566	79.1
25 - 34	216,181	388,213	79.6	212,847	381,666	79.3	2,592	5,567	114.8	742	980	32.1
35 - 44	213,096	284,950	33.7	210,242	280,599	33.5	2,287	3,388	48.1	567	964	70.0
45 - 64	396,582	388,103	-2.1	392,666	382,934	-2.5	3,379	4,302	27.3	537	867	61.5
65 & Over	65,020	58,184	-10.5	64,513	57,439	-11.0	453	654	37.0	54	92	70.4
Male	715,754	843,075	17.8	707,711	830,428	17.3	6,586	10,491	59.3	1,457	2,156	48.0
16 - 17	25,828	40,981	58.7	25,551	40,205	57.4	241	674	179.7	36	103	186.1
18 - 19	31,786	43,482	36.8	31,251	42,572	36.2	448	755	68.5	87	155	78.2
20 - 24	75,617	104,769	38.6	74,502	102,769	38.0	929	1,691	82.0	186	310	66.7
25 - 34	149,205	236,854	58.4	147,274	233,363	58.5	1,440	2,890	100.7	491	601	22.4
35 - 44	139,139	161,206	15.9	137,499	158,939	16.0	1,316	1,779	35.2	324	488	50.6
45 - 64	252,343	220,777	-12.5	250,118	218,070	-12.8	1,917	2,256	17.7	308	451	31.7
65 & Over	41,836	35,005	-16.3	41,516	34,509	-16.9	295	447	51.5	25	49	96.0
Female	411,679	639,625	55.4	405,530	627,684	54.8	5,195	10,134	95.1	954	1,806	89.3
16 - 17	17,288	44,538	157.6	17,070	43,521	155.0	197	901	357.4	21	117	457.1
18 - 19	27,897	44,328	58.9	27,479	43,384	57.9	369	824	123.3	51	120	135.3
20 - 24	58,136	85,151	46.5	57,120	83,025	45.4	886	1,871	111.2	130	256	96.9
25 - 34	66,976	151,359	126.0	65,573	148,302	126.2	1,152	2,677	132.4	251	379	51.0
35 - 44	73,957	123,744	67.3	72,743	121,659	67.2	971	1,609	75.7	243	476	95.9
45 - 64	144,239	167,325	16.0	142,548	164,864	15.7	1,462	2,046	40.0	229	416	81.7
65 & Over	23,184	23,179	*	22,997	22,929	-0.2	158	207	31.0	29	43	48.3

* Less than 0.05 percent.

1/ 1970 Census of the Population, Iowa - Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/ Projected Using Employment & Training Administration Guidelines.

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

DISTRIBUTION OF IOWA'S UNEMPLOYED BY AGE, RACE & SEX

FISCAL YEAR 1982 1/

Age & Sex	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Unemployed	Rate	Unemployed	Rate	Unemployed	Rate
Total	71,525	4.8	68,118	4.7	3,407	13.9
16 - 17	16,120	18.8	15,257	18.2	863	48.1
18 - 19	9,349	10.6	6,869	8.0	480	25.9
20 - 24	14,773	7.8	13,843	7.5	930	22.5
25 - 34	15,801	4.1	15,254	4.0	547	8.4
35 - 44	6,599	2.3	6,262	2.2	338	7.8
45 - 64	7,860	2.0	7,622	2.0	238	4.6
65 & Over	1,023	1.8	1,012	1.8	11	1.5
Male	31,421	3.7	29,803	3.6	1,618	12.8
16 - 17	7,282	17.8	6,764	16.8	518	66.7
18 - 19	3,745	8.6	3,490	8.2	255	28.0
20 - 24	6,664	6.4	6,457	6.3	207	10.3
25 - 34	6,675	2.8	6,372	2.7	303	8.7
35 - 44	2,574	1.6	2,369	1.5	205	9.0
45 - 64	3,842	1.7	3,712	1.7	130	4.8
65 & Over	639	1.8	639	1.9	0	--
Female	40,104	6.3	38,315	6.1	1,789	15.0
16 - 17	8,838	19.8	8,493	19.5	345	33.9
18 - 19	5,604	12.6	5,379	12.4	225	23.8
20 - 24	8,109	9.5	7,386	8.9	723	34.0
25 - 34	9,126	6.0	8,882	6.0	244	8.0
35 - 44	4,025	3.3	3,893	3.2	133	6.4
45 - 64	4,018	2.4	3,910	2.4	108	4.4
65 & Over	384	1.7	373	1.6	11	4.4

1/ Projected Using Employment & Training Administration Guidelines.

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

CPS-ADJUSTED LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR IOWA

1970 - 1980

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Labor Force (In Thousands)													
1970	1,101.5	1,104.5	1,129.3	1,159.0	1,185.5	1,220.5	1,211.2	1,194.0	1,170.9	1,172.5	1,152.5	1,121.1	1,160.2
1971	1,103.7	1,113.8	1,134.1	1,170.5	1,186.8	1,246.2	1,228.1	1,201.8	1,198.7	1,197.5	1,158.4	1,142.3	1,173.5
1972	1,105.3	1,114.0	1,140.2	1,180.4	1,221.1	1,253.1	1,245.0	1,222.8	1,216.6	1,226.5	1,207.8	1,180.6	1,192.8
1973	1,155.7	1,171.2	1,192.0	1,232.5	1,277.7	1,311.8	1,284.4	1,267.5	1,248.3	1,267.5	1,236.9	1,214.2	1,238.3
1974	1,186.6	1,197.5	1,217.1	1,261.0	1,301.8	1,337.2	1,329.6	1,304.9	1,299.8	1,300.4	1,274.7	1,248.7	1,271.6
1975	1,220.2	1,223.0	1,243.9	1,277.8	1,321.7	1,349.0	1,343.0	1,326.0	1,323.1	1,333.5	1,314.3	1,285.7	1,296.8
1976	1,261.2	1,267.9	1,296.8	1,338.3	1,377.7	1,410.0	1,393.2	1,361.2	1,369.6	1,372.8	1,351.2	1,328.0	1,345.0
1977	1,301.9	1,312.8	1,343.3	1,385.0	1,430.8	1,460.1	1,444.3	1,426.4	1,427.7	1,425.4	1,402.5	1,379.7	1,359.0
1978	1,344.8	1,353.2	1,380.2	1,421.1	1,455.4	1,496.1	1,476.7	1,455.1	1,450.0	1,442.7	1,422.5	1,402.2	1,425.0
1979	1,358.9	1,368.5	1,391.1	1,426.9	1,464.8	1,498.0	1,473.2	1,444.1	1,450.9	1,455.7	1,435.8	1,415.0	1,432.0
1980	1,387.7	1,399.2	1,427.0	1,460.9	1,495.3	1,511.3	1,500.1	1,466.9	1,457.0	1,454.6	1,428.6	1,399.4	1,449.0
Unemployment Rate													
1970	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.4
1971	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.6
1972	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0
1973	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.1
1974	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.2
1975	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.3
1976	5.2	5.1	4.8	3.9	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.0
1977	5.2	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.0
1978	5.0	5.1	4.7	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.6	4.0
1979	5.7	5.5	5.0	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	4.1
1980	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.5	6.4	6.4	7.3	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.7

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1950 - 1980

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Total	609,600	686,300	882,800	1,101,400	12.6	28.6	24.8	80.7
Goods Producing	190,000	209,400	259,100	293,200	10.2	23.7	13.2	54.3
Mining	3,200	3,100	3,000	2,300	-3.1	-3.2	-23.3	-28.1
Construction	32,400	32,000	40,600	47,400	-1.2	26.9	16.7	46.3
Manufacturing	154,400	174,300	215,500	243,500	12.9	23.6	13.0	57.7
Durable Goods	75,300	92,100	122,800	149,100	22.3	33.3	21.4	98.0
Machinery	29,400	34,700	44,600	63,900	18.0	28.5	43.3	117.3
Electrical Equipment	10,100	18,800	23,700	25,100	86.1	26.1	5.9	148.5
Transportation Equipment	2,500	2,000	5,600	7,400	-20.0	180.0	32.1	196.0
Nondurable Goods	79,100	82,200	92,700	94,500	3.9	12.8	1.9	19.5
Food and Kindred	54,000	53,100	54,400	48,900	-1.7	2.4	-10.1	-9.4
Service Producing	419,500	477,000	632,700	808,200	13.7	30.8	29.6	92.7
Transportation, Public Utilities	61,000	51,500	51,100	55,500	-15.6	-0.8	8.6	-9.0
Railroad Transportation	26,000	14,400	10,100	7,700	-44.6	-29.9	-23.8	-70.4
Communications	12,000	12,500	12,500	14,400	4.2	0.0	15.2	20.0
Electric, Gas, Sanitary Servs.	9,000	9,600	9,700	10,500	6.7	1.0	8.2	16.7
Trade	162,700	176,200	209,200	280,400	8.3	18.7	34.0	72.3
Wholesale	39,400	42,200	44,100	76,600	7.1	4.5	73.7	94.4
Retail	123,200	134,000	165,200	203,800	8.8	23.3	23.4	65.4
General Merchandise	NA	24,500	25,600	27,200	NA	4.5	6.3	NA
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	23,400	31,800	41,000	57,700	35.9	28.9	40.7	146.6
Banking	NA	NA	13,200	18,000	NA	NA	36.4	NA
Insurance	NA	NA	16,600	23,300	NA	NA	40.4	NA
Services	72,100	94,700	146,700	207,700	31.3	54.9	41.6	188.1
Medical Services	NA	NA	44,300	76,200	NA	NA	72.0	NA
Government	100,300	122,800	175,700	206,900	22.4	43.1	17.8	106.3

NA - Not Available

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1950 - 1959
In Thousands

Industry	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	609.6	631.1	629.5	631.5	619.1	632.4	649.2	653.7	646.9	674.5
Goods Producing	190.0	208.3	208.4	209.6	199.5	206.9	213.8	209.0	203.1	219.0
Mining	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.6
Construction	32.4	34.0	30.8	30.8	31.8	32.7	37.3	35.6	34.4	37.2
Manufacturing	154.4	171.3	174.1	175.6	164.6	171.0	173.3	170.2	165.0	178.2
Durable Goods	75.3	91.1	93.3	95.1	84.8	90.7	91.3	88.6	84.7	96.3
Lumber & Furniture	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.4	7.7	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.4	8.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.7	6.5
Primary Metals	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.2	6.7	6.2	5.3	6.5
Fabricated Metals	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.1	8.4	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.8
Nonelectrical Machinery	29.4	36.5	32.8	30.7	27.6	30.9	29.8	30.2	30.9	36.1
Farm	18.7	23.5	19.5	17.5	15.4	18.2	15.8	17.2	19.5	23.0
Construction	4.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.4	6.0	5.4	4.9	5.6
Electrical Equipment	10.1	12.2	14.4	16.3	14.4	15.5	17.3	16.5	15.3	17.2
Transportation Equipment	2.5	3.8	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.7	3.5	3.4
Other Durables 1/	7.0	10.7	14.0	14.4	11.2	10.7	9.8	8.7	7.6	8.6
Nondurable Goods	79.1	80.2	80.8	80.5	79.8	80.2	82.0	81.5	80.3	81.9
Food & Kindred Products	54.0	54.2	54.3	53.0	53.4	52.5	54.3	53.5	53.3	53.6
Meat Products	28.5	28.8	29.3	28.9	28.5	27.7	28.6	27.7	27.0	26.7
Grain Mill Products	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.2
Bakery Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Apparel	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1
Printing & Publishing	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.0	11.4
Newspapers	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9
Chemicals	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.1
Other Nondurables 2/	6.2	6.6	7.4	7.6	7.0	7.7	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.8
Paper Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rubber Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Service Producing	419.5	422.8	421.1	422.0	419.6	425.6	435.5	444.7	443.8	455.5
Transportation, Communication, Utilities	61.0	62.4	61.4	60.6	59.2	58.5	57.4	56.6	54.6	54.6
Railroad Transportation	26.0	26.1	25.3	24.7	23.0	22.1	20.4	19.0	17.3	16.9
Communications	12.0	12.4	13.1	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.4	13.1	12.9
Gas, Electric, Sanitary Services	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8
Trade	162.7	163.6	161.5	162.0	157.9	159.8	161.9	163.3	162.8	167.5
Wholesale	39.4	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.1	42.1	41.5	41.8	41.7	41.9
Retail	123.2	122.4	120.1	120.7	117.0	117.6	120.4	121.5	121.1	125.6
General Merchandise	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	23.4	24.3	25.5	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.7	28.6	29.1	30.1
Banking	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Insurance	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Services	72.1	74.1	74.5	74.1	74.8	76.9	75.4	84.8	85.8	89.3
Medical & Other Health	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government	100.3	98.6	98.3	98.6	100.9	103.2	107.9	111.3	111.6	114.1
Federal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.0
State	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.2
Local	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	69.9

1/ Includes instruments & miscellaneous manufacturing.
2/ Includes textile mill, paper, petroleum, rubber & leather products manufacturing.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service. Data compiled in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1960 - 1969
In Thousands

Industry	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	681.0	679.6	686.4	701.2	720.4	754.6	806.5	836.5	856.8	878.6
Goods Producing	216.5	208.7	209.7	215.4	221.3	233.1	255.5	263.3	266.3	268.7
Mining	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1
Construction	36.6	34.2	32.1	33.7	35.0	37.4	40.7	41.2	40.5	40.9
Manufacturing	176.6	171.2	174.3	178.5	183.0	192.4	211.5	218.7	222.5	224.7
Durable Goods	94.1	89.2	92.2	96.6	99.9	107.8	123.7	128.6	130.8	131.5
Lumber & Furniture	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.1	8.0	8.6
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.6
Primary Metals	6.4	6.6	7.0	6.9	7.3	8.0	8.7	8.7	8.1	8.8
Fabricated Metals	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.4	10.0	11.0	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.9
Nonelectrical Machinery	33.6	31.8	32.3	35.4	38.1	41.3	46.8	47.0	47.0	46.4
Farm	21.5	20.6	20.3	22.9	24.1	26.2	29.9	29.2	27.9	26.0
Construction	5.0	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.6	6.1	6.8	7.2	8.3	8.9
Electrical Equipment	19.4	18.2	20.6	21.5	20.9	22.7	28.0	29.7	28.2	27.0
Transportation Equipment	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.4	4.1	4.7	6.0
Other Durables 1/	8.6	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1	11.1	13.4	16.1	15.1
Nondurable Goods	82.5	82.0	82.1	82.0	83.1	84.6	87.8	90.1	91.7	93.3
Food & Kindred Products	53.4	52.7	52.0	51.4	51.6	51.5	52.1	53.1	53.2	54.4
Meat Products	27.3	26.9	26.7	26.0	25.8	25.6	26.2	26.6	26.9	27.5
Grain Mill Products	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.4	9.7	10.3	10.4	11.3
Bakery Products	---	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Apparel	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.2
Printing & Publishing	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.4	13.5
Newspapers	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6
Chemicals	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.3
Other Nondurables 2/	8.2	8.2	8.9	9.3	9.5	10.8	12.6	12.4	13.8	13.8
Paper Products	---	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.8
Rubber Products	---	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.4	6.6	7.7	7.1	8.1	8.1
Service Producing	464.5	470.9	476.6	485.8	499.1	521.5	551.0	573.2	590.4	609.9
Transportation, Communication, Utilities	53.6	50.8	49.7	49.4	48.9	49.6	50.2	50.3	50.6	51.1
Railroad Transportation	15.7	14.1	13.6	13.8	13.3	12.5	12.1	11.5	11.3	11.1
Communications	12.9	12.3	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.1	11.9	12.0
Gas, Electric, Sanitary Services	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.5
Trade	169.8	169.8	169.6	172.2	177.6	185.6	195.0	198.6	199.8	204.9
Wholesale	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.6	42.4	43.8	45.8	44.9	43.8	44.0
Retail	127.5	127.3	127.0	129.6	135.1	141.8	149.2	153.6	156.0	160.9
General Merchandise	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.5	21.8	22.4	23.6	24.1	24.1	25.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	31.6	32.2	32.9	33.8	34.7	35.8	36.8	37.9	39.1	40.4
Banking	---	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.7
Insurance	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.6	14.9	15.5	16.1	16.5	16.7
Services	92.6	96.1	99.2	101.2	105.1	111.9	120.5	129.7	137.3	142.2
Medical & Other Health	---	28.4	29.4	30.8	32.2	34.1	35.8	38.3	40.6	42.2
Government	116.9	122.0	125.2	129.2	132.8	138.5	148.5	156.8	163.5	171.4
Federal	19.7	20.5	20.3	20.4	20.3	20.6	21.0	21.3	21.2	21.8
State	26.5	28.0	28.7	29.9	31.0	32.7	34.6	37.2	38.9	40.1
Local	70.8	73.6	76.1	78.9	81.5	85.2	92.9	98.2	103.5	109.5

1/ Includes instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing.
2/ Includes textile mill, paper, petroleum, rubber and leather products manufacturing.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service. Data compiled in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1970 - 1980
In Thousands

Industry	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	882.8	888.9	912.3	961.3	999.0	998.7	1036.9	1079.2	1119.2	1131.7	1101.4
Goods Producing	259.1	252.0	267.5	289.2	302.0	283.0	289.5	305.7	316.1	322.3	293.2
Mining	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3
Construction	40.6	39.8	41.8	45.2	49.2	49.8	53.0	57.6	61.1	59.9	47.4
Manufacturing	215.5	209.2	222.9	241.3	249.9	230.4	234.0	245.6	252.5	259.8	243.5
Durable Goods	122.8	115.8	128.8	147.4	155.5	141.4	143.7	152.0	157.2	163.1	149.1
Lumber & Furniture	8.2	8.6	9.4	10.2	9.9	8.6	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.2	8.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.7	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.8	6.4
Primary Metals	8.5	7.6	7.8	8.6	9.0	7.6	7.3	8.1	8.8	9.2	8.5
Fabricated Metals	13.1	13.0	18.5	20.6	21.0	17.7	17.8	19.9	20.2	20.4	19.4
Nonelectrical Machinery	44.6	42.8	49.1	58.0	63.8	59.0	57.8	62.0	64.3	68.4	63.9
Farm	24.0	22.0	21.7	26.0	28.6	26.7	24.7	26.4	26.7	28.8	26.6
Construction	9.0	9.9	15.5	18.6	20.9	19.3	18.9	20.7	22.1	23.2	22.0
Electrical Equipment	23.7	20.4	21.5	25.3	26.6	24.7	25.0	25.5	25.0	26.0	25.1
Transportation Equipment	5.6	6.3	8.5	9.0	8.5	8.3	9.7	9.8	10.8	10.1	7.4
Other Durables 1/	12.4	10.9	7.2	8.6	9.3	8.6	9.2	9.4	10.2	11.1	9.9
Nondurable Goods	92.7	93.4	94.1	93.9	94.4	89.0	90.2	93.6	95.3	96.7	94.5
Food & Kindred Products	54.4	55.1	53.1	51.7	51.3	47.7	48.0	48.4	48.3	48.9	48.9
Meat Products	28.2	29.1	28.3	27.1	26.7	23.3	23.6	24.6	24.4	24.4	24.9
Grain Mill Products	10.9	11.1	10.8	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.3	10.9	11.0	11.5	11.2
Bakery Products	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Apparel	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1
Printing & Publishing	13.6	13.6	14.2	14.4	14.8	15.0	15.5	16.1	17.1	17.7	17.9
Newspapers	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.5
Chemicals	7.5	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.8
Other Nondurables 2/	13.2	13.7	15.4	16.9	17.2	15.3	15.3	17.1	17.5	17.9	15.9
Paper Products	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Rubber Products	7.8	8.2	9.3	10.7	10.6	9.5	9.2	10.8	11.1	11.6	9.8
Service Producing	623.7	637.0	644.8	672.1	696.9	715.8	747.4	773.5	803.1	809.3	808.2
Transportation, Communication, Utilities	51.1	51.8	51.5	53.6	55.2	53.3	53.8	55.0	56.9	58.2	55.5
Railroad Transportation	10.1	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8	7.7
Communications	12.5	12.6	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.6	14.5	14.4
Gas, Electric & Sanitary Services	9.7	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.5
Trade	209.2	212.9	219.7	233.6 3/	243.0	250.8	265.2	275.4	286.5	286.4	280.4
Wholesale	44.1	44.2	60.6	63.3 3/	66.0	67.8	72.0	72.6	75.9	76.1	76.6
Retail	165.2	168.7	159.1	170.2 3/	177.0	183.0	193.6	202.8	210.6	210.3	203.8
General Merchandise	25.6	25.7	24.0	25.5 3/	26.0	25.5	27.7	28.2	29.0	28.2	27.2
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	41.0	41.8	42.7	44.8	46.9	48.3	49.9	52.6	55.4	56.8	57.7
Banking	13.2	13.4	13.9	14.6	15.3	15.8	16.2	16.7	17.2	17.8	18.0
Insurance	16.6	17.0	17.1	17.7	18.5	19.3	19.6	20.9	21.9	22.7	23.3
Services	146.7	152.6	150.7	157.4	165.3	171.5	181.7	188.1	196.2	203.4	207.7
Medical & Other Health	44.3	47.0	51.3	55.4	56.4	60.2	65.2	68.2	71.7	74.4	76.2
Government	175.7	177.9	180.2	182.8	186.7	192.0	196.9	202.5	208.2	204.5	206.9
Federal	21.2	21.0	20.9	20.1	19.7	19.8	19.6	19.4	20.2	19.9	21.5
State	41.3	41.5	42.5	43.0	44.7	47.2	48.7	50.0	52.3	53.1	52.9
Local	113.3	115.5	116.8	119.7	122.3	124.9	128.6	133.1	135.7	131.5	132.5

1/ Includes instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing.
2/ Includes textile mill, paper, petroleum, rubber and leather products manufacturing.
3/ Break in series.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service. Data compiled in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT OF IOWA'S INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/

December 1980

INDUSTRY	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Total	26,074	27,428	27,467	27,467	29,553	32,819	34,208	35,627	36,184	36,317	34,259	36,309
Mining	451	473	359	263	124	130	112	108	108	105	125	195
Construction	9,308	10,655	11,014	9,563	6,246	5,372	4,437	3,482	4,280	3,697	4,173	6,596
Manufacturing	7,418	7,370	7,135	9,013	12,592	15,309	16,367	19,577	19,154	20,654	17,859	17,122
Durable Goods	5,043	5,203	4,866	6,572	9,735	12,229	12,813	16,710	16,375	18,309	15,539	14,554
Lumber & Furniture	649	692	732	714	874	806	950	693	757	722	680	587
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,201	1,308	1,181	1,034	797	612	621	501	600	515	596	798
Primary Metals	435	237	196	236	323	525	663	745	740	575	432	414
Fabricated Metals	617	719	707	895	1,613	1,778	1,733	1,508	1,388	1,403	1,261	1,244
Machinery (except Elec.)	840	1,057	926	1,525	4,004	5,851	6,122	9,694	9,356	12,034	9,702	9,071
Electrical Equipment	314	332	365	536	534	743	877	1,957	2,022	1,927	1,892	1,689
Transportation Equipment	774	699	531	1,509	1,431	1,610	1,564	1,333	1,292	931	713	571
Other Durable Goods	213	159	128	123	159	304	283	279	220	202	203	220
Nondurable Goods	2,375	2,167	2,269	2,441	2,856	3,079	3,554	2,867	2,779	2,345	2,320	2,529
Food & Kindred	1,325	1,284	1,449	1,541	1,242	1,048	1,194	1,100	1,100	969	977	1,209
Apparel & Related	138	90	117	108	215	222	128	183	215	206	185	180
Paper & Allied	42	44	85	100	119	150	153	173	134	119	132	127
Printing & Publishing	258	243	214	190	203	218	249	259	289	295	258	251
Chemicals & Allied	93	93	99	85	111	182	190	203	182	183	196	156
Rubber & Plastic	407	303	202	312	813	1,072	1,450	789	734	488	464	502
Other Nondurable Goods	112	110	103	105	153	186	190	160	125	85	108	104
Public Utilities	1,102	1,082	1,078	1,030	1,040	1,011	933	916	926	850	877	1,046
Trade	3,899	4,125	4,234	4,724	5,711	6,690	7,882	6,878	6,680	6,077	6,017	5,947
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	272	267	277	329	371	380	412	417	447	448	463	472
Services	1,805	1,681	1,645	1,543	1,784	2,081	2,219	2,378	2,536	2,443	2,656	2,646
State & Local Government	234	158	150	162	147	196	165	214	214	256	278	273
Information Not Available	1,151	1,164	1,149	1,732	1,539	1,651	1,681	1,657	1,839	1,787	1,811	2,011

1/ Data were compiled in cooperation with the Employment & Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

OCCUPATIONAL ATTACHMENT OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED IN IOWA 1/
1980

OCCUPATION	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.2/	OCT.2/	NOV.2/	DEC.2/
TOTAL	26,074	27,428	27,467	28,359	29,553	32,819	34,208	35,627	36,184	36,317	34,259	36,039
Professional, Technical & Managerial	289	268	269	285	337	428	473	530	541	547	1,693	1,667
Clerical & Sales	590	594	603	659	780	901	946	963	1,051	1,019	3,334	3,238
Service	319	328	305	319	345	466	457	494	511	532	1,460	1,449
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry	92	100	94	73	44	58	57	54	55	51	152	208
Industrial Categories:												
by Type of Work												
Processing	295	294	295	257	271	283	286	279	304	269	867	883
Machine Trades	314	339	345	370	445	566	631	703	755	768	2,379	2,543
Benchwork	323	337	306	364	519	614	600	645	709	701	2,190	2,163
Structural Work	1,250	1,411	1,420	1,298	962	935	955	889	1,034	968	2,653	3,115
Miscellaneous	903	955	919	903	813	876	869	832	949	929	2,552	2,764
by Complexity 3/												
High	211	229	231	252	274	303	337	341	368	351	1,072	1,201
Medium	304	349	372	387	429	458	462	442	476	452	1,364	1,484
Low	2,032	2,147	2,072	1,933	1,668	1,726	1,594	1,612	1,861	1,745	4,312	4,567
Information not Available	21,699	22,802	22,911	23,831	25,037	27,692	28,934	30,243	30,275	30,533	16,979	18,279
MALE	20,069	21,875	22,034	22,069	21,082	22,845	23,344	24,654	25,070	25,612	23,824	26,289
Professional, Technical & Managerial	169	161	166	186	211	266	298	319	331	314	1,006	1,016
Clerical & Sales	179	184	179	210	228	286	309	304	317	287	859	902
Service	130	138	134	139	162	198	182	189	205	215	568	567
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry	83	95	90	69	42	55	53	48	50	44	118	177
Industrial Cateogries:												
by Type of Work												
Processing	224	225	213	196	186	207	226	228	242	207	687	718
Machine Trades	275	300	308	328	370	462	520	582	627	634	2,021	2,193
Benchwork	150	171	749	165	212	258	247	264	286	290	896	956
Structural Work	1,227	1,383	1,400	1,276	926	889	910	848	993	926	2,522	2,999
Miscellaneous	835	876	841	808	690	753	739	686	798	782	2,107	2,303
by Complexity 3/												
High	202	219	219	236	256	284	315	324	343	328	1,072	1,129
Medium	265	308	328	330	356	385	381	365	395	363	1,364	1,200
Low	1,755	1,863	1,799	1,639	1,209	1,219	1,119	1,102	1,300	1,203	4,312	3,117
Information not Available	16,800	18,342	18,554	18,692	18,055	19,471	19,860	21,186	21,221	21,913	13,040	14,458

OCCUPATIONAL ATTACHMENT OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED IN IOWA 1/ (CONT'd)
1980

OCCUPATION	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.2/	OCT.2/	NOV.2/	DEC.2/
FEMALE	6,005	5,553	5,433	6,290	8,471	9,974	10,864	10,973	11,114	10,705	10,435	10,020
Professional, Technical & Managerial	120	107	103	99	126	162	175	211	210	233	687	651
Clerical & Sales	414	410	424	449	552	615	637	659	734	732	2,475	2,336
Service	189	190	171	180	183	268	275	305	306	317	892	882
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry	9	5	4	4	2	3	4	6	5	7	34	31
Industrial Categories:												
by Type of Work												
Processing	71	69	82	61	85	76	60	51	62	62	180	165
Machine Trades	39	39	37	42	75	104	111	121	128	134	358	350
Benchwork	173	166	157	199	307	356	353	381	423	411	1,294	1,207
Structural Work	23	28	20	22	36	46	45	36	41	42	131	116
Miscellaneous	68	79	78	95	123	123	130	146	151	147	445	461
by Complexity 3/												
High	9	10	12	16	18	19	22	17	25	23	67	74
Medium	29	41	44	57	73	73	81	77	81	89	291	284
Low	277	284	273	294	459	507	475	510	561	542	1,537	1,450
Information not Available	4,899	4,460	4,357	5,139	6,982	8,221	9,074	9,057	9,054	8,620	3,939	3,821

1/ Data are for the week including the 12th of the month. Data were compiled as part of a cooperative program with the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

2/ Includes claimants receiving benefits under the extended benefits program which became effective August 24, 1980.

3/ Only the Industrial Categories are arranged by complexity based on the fourth digit of the occupational code.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

AGE AND SEX OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED IN IOWA 1/
1980

AGE AND SEX	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.2/	OCT.2/	NOV.2/	DEC.2/
TOTAL	26,074	27,428	27,467	28,359	29,553	32,819	34,208	35,627	36,184	36,317	34,259	36,309
Under 22	2,889	3,250	3,314	3,408	3,881	4,556	4,698	4,731	4,480	4,105	4,302	4,638
22 - 24	4,154	4,467	4,623	4,719	4,677	5,210	5,541	5,567	5,335	4,885	4,962	5,341
25 - 34	8,997	9,401	9,399	9,798	10,068	11,188	11,683	12,754	12,863	13,385	12,534	13,233
35 - 44	3,896	4,056	3,927	4,168	4,740	5,200	5,329	5,683	6,081	6,383	5,735	5,864
45 - 54	3,161	3,299	3,250	3,257	3,407	3,717	3,962	3,912	4,291	4,444	3,855	4,136
55 - 59	1,499	1,542	1,547	1,564	1,521	1,617	1,694	1,699	1,803	1,855	1,644	1,765
60 - 64	1,082	1,052	1,051	1,097	961	1,042	1,012	1,048	1,096	1,053	1,011	1,097
65 & Over	396	361	356	348	298	289	289	233	235	207	216	235
MALE	20,069	21,875	22,034	22,069	21,082	22,845	23,344	24,654	25,070	25,612	23,824	26,289
Under 22	2,349	2,692	2,729	2,762	2,874	3,354	3,388	3,399	3,223	2,857	3,073	3,463
22 - 24	3,346	3,666	3,822	3,836	3,473	3,814	4,010	4,039	3,823	3,472	3,564	4,005
25 - 34	7,191	7,741	7,783	7,864	7,420	8,108	8,241	9,257	9,234	9,835	9,112	9,973
35 - 44	2,837	3,058	2,959	3,002	3,191	3,356	3,328	3,651	3,998	4,393	3,781	4,005
45 - 54	2,234	2,464	2,447	2,351	2,241	2,376	2,430	2,375	2,717	2,953	2,401	2,708
55 - 59	1,048	1,155	1,184	1,143	997	1,018	1,056	1,055	1,141	1,218	1,034	1,171
60 - 64	760	810	828	835	674	710	684	706	762	733	697	792
65 & Over	304	289	282	276	212	209	207	172	172	151	162	172
FEMALE	6,005	5,553	5,433	6,290	8,471	9,974	10,864	10,973	11,114	10,705	10,435	10,020
Under 22	540	558	585	646	1,007	1,202	1,310	1,332	1,257	1,248	1,229	1,175
22 - 24	808	801	801	883	1,204	1,396	1,531	1,528	1,512	1,413	1,398	1,336
25 - 34	1,806	1,660	1,616	1,934	2,648	3,080	3,442	3,497	3,629	3,550	3,422	3,260
35 - 44	1,059	998	968	1,166	1,549	1,844	2,001	2,032	2,083	1,990	1,954	1,859
45 - 54	927	835	803	906	1,166	1,441	1,532	1,537	1,574	1,491	1,959	1,428
55 - 59	451	387	363	421	524	599	638	644	662	637	610	594
60 - 64	322	242	223	262	287	332	328	342	334	320	314	305
65 & Over	92	72	74	72	86	80	82	61	63	56	54	63

1/ Data are for the week including the 12th of the month. Data were compiled as part of a cooperative program with the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

2/ Includes claimants receiving benefits under the extended benefits program which became effective August 24, 1980.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED IN IOWA 1/
1980

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.2/	OCT.2/	NOV.2/	DEC.2/
TOTAL	26,074	27,428	27,467	28,359	29,553	32,819	34,208	35,627	36,184	36,317	34,259	36,309
1 - 4 Weeks	9,331	6,929	5,007	5,712	8,678	8,516	8,182	8,176	6,087	8,296	6,136	6,920
5 - 14 Weeks	12,287	16,523	16,995	15,152	14,036	17,441	19,265	18,959	16,777	12,437	11,553	12,662
15 Weeks & Over	4,093	3,756	5,253	7,495	6,839	6,862	6,761	8,492	13,220	15,584	16,570	16,727
INA	363	220	212									
MALE	20,069	21,875	22,034	22,069	21,082	22,845	23,344	24,654	25,070	25,612	23,824	26,289
1 - 4 Weeks	7,639	5,542	3,842	4,107	5,828	5,570	5,641	5,794	4,354	6,604	4,521	5,509
5 - 14 Weeks	9,598	13,784	14,142	12,104	10,056	12,101	12,745	12,876	11,497	8,220	7,646	8,785
15 Weeks & Over	2,553	2,402	3,911	5,858	5,198	5,174	4,958	5,984	9,219	10,788	11,657	11,995
INA	274	147	139									
FEMALE	6,005	5,553	5,433	6,290	8,471	9,974	10,864	10,973	11,114	10,705	10,435	10,020
1 - 4 Weeks	1,692	1,387	1,165	1,605	2,850	2,946	2,541	2,382	1,733	1,692	1,615	1,411
5 - 14 Weeks	2,689	2,739	2,853	3,048	3,980	5,340	6,520	6,083	5,280	4,217	3,907	3,877
15 Weeks & Over	1,535	1,354	1,342	1,637	1,641	1,688	1,803	2,508	4,101	4,796	4,913	4,732
INA	89	73	73									

1/ Data are for the week including the 12th of the month. Data were compiled as part of a cooperative program with the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

2/ Includes claimants receiving benefits under the extended benefits program which became effective August 24, 1980.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

DISPOSITION OF JOB OPENINGS BY QUARTER
FOR QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1979 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1980

Quarter	Openings Unfilled Start of Quarter	Openings Received During Quarter	Total Openings Available During Quarter	Openings Filled During Quarter	Openings Cancelled During Quarter	Openings Unfilled End of Quarter
Number of Openings						
Quarter Ended December 31, 1979	11,030	40,410	51,440	33,625	11,277	6,560
Quarter Ended March 31, 1980	7,072	30,864	37,936	22,427	7,412	8,121
Quarter Ended June 30, 1980	7,958	32,011	39,969	27,216	7,458	5,311
Quarter Ended September 30, 1980	5,846	61,490	67,336	54,948	6,425	5,985
Quarter Ended December 31, 1980	5,293	29,825	35,118	24,706	6,262	4,172
Horizontal Percents of Total Openings Available During Quarter						
Quarter Ended December 31, 1979	21.4	78.6	100.0	65.4	21.9	12.8
Quarter Ended March 31, 1980	18.6	81.4	100.0	59.1	19.5	21.4
Quarter Ended June 30, 1980	19.9	80.1	100.0	68.1	18.7	13.3
Quarter Ended September 30, 1980	8.7	91.3	100.0	81.6	9.5	8.9
Quarter Ended December 31, 1980	15.1	84.9	100.0	70.4	17.8	11.9
Vertical Percents - Percent Change from Preceeding Quarter						
Quarter Ended December 31, 1979	7.9	-49.4	-42.9	-50.1	3.7	-44.4
Quarter Ended March 31, 1980	-35.9	-23.6	-26.3	-33.3	-34.3	23.8
Quarter Ended June 30, 1980	12.5	3.7	5.4	21.4	0.6	-34.6
Quarter Ended September 30, 1980	-26.5	92.1	68.5	101.9	-13.9	12.7
Quarter Ended December 31, 1980	-9.5	-51.5	-47.9	55.0	2.5	30.3

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

DISPOSITION OF JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
FOR QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1980

Category	Unfilled Start of Quarter	Openings Received	Total Openings Available	Openings Filled	Openings Cancelled	Unfilled End of Quarter	Percent Unfilled 1/	Unfilled Openings Less Than 30 Days	Unfilled Openings 30 Days or More	Percent Long-Term Unfilled 2/
Professional, Technical, & Managerial	645	1,459	2,104	761	740	603	28.7	265	338	56.1
Clerical and Sales	1,487	7,048	8,535	4,797	2,395	1,347	15.8	789	558	41.4
Service	1,030	8,101	9,131	6,991	1,288	852	9.3	431	421	49.4
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	229	1,207	1,436	1,235	151	64	4.5	12	52	81.3
Processing	392	1,584	1,976	1,586	233	157	8.0	92	65	41.4
Machine Trades	229	830	1,059	600	246	215	20.3	95	120	55.8
Benchwork	176	909	1,085	767	137	181	16.7	101	80	44.2
Structural Work	389	2,604	2,993	2,324	437	232	7.8	98	134	57.8
Miscellaneous	716	6,083	6,799	5,645	635	521	7.7	206	315	60.5
Total	5,293	29,825	35,118	24,706	6,262	4,172	11.9	2,089	2,083	49.3

1/ Openings unfilled at the end of the quarter as a percent of total openings available during the quarter.

2/ Openings unfilled at the end of the quarter that were open 30 days or more as a percent of total unfilled openings at the end of the quarter.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

JOB OPENINGS AVAILABLE DURING THREE QUARTERS FOR STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) DIVISIONS AND SELECTED TWO DIGIT SIC INDUSTRIES FOR QUARTERS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1979; SEPTEMBER 30, 1980; AND DECEMBER 31, 1980

SIC Divisions and Selected Two Digit SIC Industries	Openings Available During Quarter Ended			Quarterly Change		Percent Change	
	Dec. 31, 79	Sept. 30, 80	Dec. 31, 80	Dec., 1979 to Dec., 1980	Sept., 1980 to Dec., 1980	Dec., 1979 to Dec., 1980	Sept., 1980 to Dec., 1980
Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishery	1,123	6,678	927	- 196	- 5,751	-17.5	-86.1
Mining	42	28	42	0	14	0	50.0
Construction	4,424	2,367	2,136	- 2,288	- 231	-51.7	- 9.8
Manufacturing	12,000	5,710	5,542	- 6,458	- 168	-53.8	- 2.9
Durable Goods	6,075	2,471	2,365	- 3,710	- 106	-61.1	- 4.3
35-Machinery, except Electrical	1,932	581	464	- 1,468	- 117	-76.0	-20.1
36-Electrical Machinery	664	205	313	- 351	108	-52.9	52.7
37-Transportation Equipment	246	132	118	- 128	- 14	-52.0	-10.6
Nondurable Goods	5,925	3,239	3,177	- 2,748	- 62	-46.4	- 1.9
20-Food and Kindred Products	3,743	1,830	1,894	- 1,849	64	-49.4	3.5
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	3,398	2,323	2,449	- 949	126	-27.9	5.4
Trade	13,563	32,961	10,388	- 3,175	-22,573	-23.4	-68.5
Wholesale Trade	3,843	25,671	2,510	- 1,333	-23,161	-34.7	-90.2
Retail Trade	9,720	7,290	7,878	- 1,842	588	-19.0	8.1
58-Eating & Drinking Places	3,565	2,972	2,916	- 649	- 56	-18.2	- 1.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,723	1,207	1,260	- 463	53	-26.9	4.4
Services	13,092	14,451	11,004	- 2,088	- 3,447	-16.0	-23.9
73-Business Services	1,763	1,460	1,364	- 399	- 96	-22.6	- 6.6
80-Health Services	2,462	1,604	1,330	- 1,132	- 214	-46.0	-17.1
88-Private Households	3,293	4,768	3,829	536	- 939	16.3	-19.7
Public Administration	2,072	1,609	1,369	- 703	- 204	-33.9	-14.9
96-Economic Programs	246	319	153	- 93	- 166	-37.8	-52.0
Nonclassifiable Establishments	3	2	1	- 2	- 1	-66.8	-50.0
Total 1/	51,440	67,336	35,118	-16,322	-32,218	-31.7	-47.9

1/ Totals are sums of SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) Divisions - Not all two digit industries are listed and do not add to Divisions.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

DISPOSITION OF APPLICANTS BY QUARTERS
FOR QUARTERS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1980 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1981

Quarter Number of Applicants	Applicants Available Start of Quarter	New Applicants During Quarter	Renewals During Quarter 1/	Total Applicants Available During Quarter	Placements During Quarter	Inactivations During Quarter	Applicants Available End of Quarter	Placements 3 Days or Less	Placements Percent 3 Days
Quarter Ended December 31, 1979	65,562	42,723	26,309	134,594	(25,952)	61,579	75,545	3,711	14.3
Quarter Ended March 31, 1980	78,213	49,076	21,325	148,614	(16,609)	81,362	71,183	2,284	13.8
Quarter Ended June 30, 1980	75,726	58,335	25,488	155,549	(19,709)	77,532	85,519	3,539	18.0
Quarter Ended September 30, 1980	94,134	60,360	25,170	179,664	(37,435)	103,402	79,837	6,009	16.1
Quarter Ended December 31, 1980	85,067	41,955	28,276	155,298	(18,711)	75,715	81,158	3,609	19.3
Horizontal Percents of Total Applicants Available During Quarter									
Quarter Ended December 31, 1979	48.7	31.7	19.6	100.0	(19.3)	45.8	56.1	2.8	
Quarter Ended March 31, 1980	52.6	33.0	14.4	100.0	(11.2)	54.8	47.9	1.5	
Quarter Ended June 30, 1980	47.5	36.6	16.0	100.0	(12.4)	48.6	53.6	2.2	
Quarter Ended September 30, 1980	52.4	33.6	14.0	100.0	(20.8)	57.6	44.4	3.3	
Quarter Ended December 31, 1980	54.8	27.1	18.2	100.0	(12.1)	48.8	52.3	2.3	
Vertical Percents-Percent Change from Preceeding Quarter									
Quarter Ended December 31, 1979	-14.4	-31.2	6.4	-17.6	-45.0	-41.0	24.2	-36.2	
Quarter Ended March 31, 1980	19.3	14.9	-18.9	10.4	-36.0	32.1	-5.8	-38.5	
Quarter Ended June 30, 1980	-3.2	18.9	19.5	7.4	18.7	-4.7	20.1	55.0	
Quarter Ended September 30, 1980	24.3	3.5	-1.3	15.5	89.9	33.4	-6.6	69.8	
Quarter Ended December 31, 1980	-9.6	-30.5	12.3	-13.6	-50.0	-26.8	1.7	-39.9	

1/ Renewals that were inactive at start of quarter.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

DISPOSITION OF APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
FOR QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1980

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Start of Quarter	New Applicants During Quarter	Renewals During Quarter 1/	Total Applicants Available During Quarter	Placements During Quarter	Inactivations During Quarter	Applicants Available End of Quarter	Placements Three Days or Less	Percent Three Day Placements
Professional, Technical	4,323	2,213	934	7,470	723	3,801	3,699	88	12.2
Managers and Officials	2,088	1,180	568	3,836	302	1,765	2,083	29	9.6
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical & Managerial	537	297	188	1,022	96	538	482	8	8.3
Clerical	13,621	6,745	4,077	24,443	3,090	12,646	11,975	234	7.6
Sales	4,385	2,836	1,499	8,720	1,171	4,815	3,960	120	10.3
Domestic Service	1,508	605	435	2,548	458	1,178	1,393	254	55.5
Service except Domestic	12,508	6,025	4,026	22,559	2,731	10,626	12,170	410	15.0
Agricultural, Fishery, & Forestry	1,757	752	675	3,184	585	1,969	1,244	133	22.7
Processing	3,487	2,024	1,221	6,732	754	3,267	3,558	113	15.0
Machine Trades	6,641	2,977	1,884	11,502	1,050	4,828	6,826	198	18.9
Benchwork	6,357	2,638	1,996	10,991	934	4,692	6,380	131	14.0
Structural Work	9,827	4,612	4,414	18,853	2,266	8,546	10,620	601	26.5
Transportation	4,010	2,027	1,682	7,719	825	3,397	4,444	213	25.8
Packaging & Material Handling	7,135	3,207	3,108	13,450	1,929	6,493	7,196	587	30.4
Other Miscellaneous	328	176	112	616	66	279	340	7	10.6
Others	6,555	3,641	1,457	11,653	1,731	6,875	7,788	483	27.9
Total	85,067	41,955	28,276	155,298	18,711	75,715	81,158	3,609	19.3

1/ Renewals that were inactive at the start of the quarter.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIOS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY 1/
FOR QUARTERS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1979 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1980

Category	Qtr. Ended Dec. 31, 1979			Qtr. Ended Mar. 31, 1980			Qtr. Ended June 30, 1980			Qtr. Ended Sept. 30, 1980			Qtr. Ended Dec. 31, 1980		
	Avail. Openings	Dur. Qtr. Applic.	Supply/ Demand Ratio 2/	Avail. Openings	Dur. Qtr. Applic.	Supply/ Demand Ratio 2/	Avail. Openings	Dur. Qtr. Applic.	Supply/ Demand Ratio 2/	Avail. Openings	Dur. Qtr. Applic.	Supply/ Demand Ratio 2/	Avail. Openings	Dur. Qtr. Applic.	Supply/ Demand Ratio 2/
Professional, Tech., & Managerial	2,889	10,806	3.7	3,136	11,716	3.7	2,836	11,640	4.1	3,669	12,651	3.4	2,104	12,328	5.9
Clerical and Sales	10,480	28,749	2.7	10,514	33,532	3.2	10,938	32,993	3.0	7,931	32,955	4.2	8,535	33,163	3.9
Service	10,591	21,458	2.0	8,081	23,567	2.9	10,540	24,496	2.3	10,075	26,023	2.6	9,131	25,107	2.7
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	1,876	3,106	1.7	676	2,546	3.8	2,252	5,428	2.4	31,353	14,849	.5	1,436	3,184	2.2
Processing	4,294	6,130	1.4	2,502	6,223	2.5	1,893	6,136	3.2	1,876	6,245	3.3	1,976	6,732	3.4
Machine Trades	2,597	8,186	3.2	2,134	9,144	4.3	1,208	9,958	8.2	1,156	10,797	9.3	1,059	11,502	10.9
Benchwork	2,299	10,655	4.6	1,704	11.193	6.6	943	10,604	11.2	1,168	10,734	9.2	1,085	10,991	10.1
Structural Work	6,048	14,323	2.4	2,333	17,912	7.7	2,845	19,576	6.9	3,248	18,870	5.8	2,993	18,853	6.3
Miscellaneous	10,366	20,035	1.9	6,856	21,175	3.1	6,524	21,257	3.3	6,860	22,016	3.2	6,799	21,785	3.2
INA 3/	------	11,146	---	-----	11,606	---	-----	17,461	---	-----	24,524	---	-----	11,653	---
Total	51,440	134,594	2.6	37,936	148,614	3.9	39,969	159,549	4.0	67,336	179,664	2.7	35,118	155,298	4.4

1/ Based on job openings and applicants available during the quarter.

2/ Supply/Demand Ratio is applicants available during the quarter divided by job openings available during the quarter.

3/ INA - Information not Available.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 31, 1980

DOT Code	Title	Openings					Applicants		Supply/Demand Ratio 4/	
		Available During Quarter	Unfilled End of Quarter	Percent Long-Term 1/	Average Wage 2/	Months Experience 2/	Available During Quarter	With Similar Skills 3/	Shortage	Surplus
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL										
003.061-010	Electrical Engineer	30	15	60.0	9.46	13.3	19	32	0.6	
007.061-014	Mechanical Engineer	21	11	90.9	9.79	19.5	26	55	1.2	
012.167-066	Systems Analyst, Electronic Data Processing	35	13	69.2	NA	22.7	28	133	.8	
045.107-010	Counselor	38	12	66.6	6.37	13.3	249	366		6.6
075.127-022	Nurse, Supervisor	12	10	100.0	6.40	6.0	6	19	.5	
075.374-010	Nurse, General Duty	54	24	75.0	6.04	2.7	163	227	3.0	
079.371-010	Dental Assistant	35	11	27.2	3.63	3.6	126	143		
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	68	27	74.0	4.51	2.1	310	416		
160.167-010	Accountant	43	10	50.0	6.93	7.5	248	387		5.8
185.167-046	Manager, Retail Store	61	15	46.6	3.53	6.8	537	837		8.8
189.167-018	Management Trainee	103	40	65.0	4.43	6.0	624	1,013		6.1
CLERICAL										
201.362-010	Legal Secretary	76	20	15.0	3.98	6.9	272	2,227		
201.362-030	Secretary	386	72	27.7	4.03	8.2	1,739	2,227		
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	432	87	17.2	NA	6.0	1,082	1,235	2.5	
203.582-030	Keypunch Operator	132	31	22.5	4.17	5.4	439	803	3.3	
203.582-066	Typist	130	12	25.0	3.56	3.0	125	803	1.0	
209.562-010	Clerk, General	656	87	37.9	3.62	4.1	2,850	3,430		
210.382-014	Bookkeeper 1	175	24	33.3	3.98	8.3	1,188	1,638		6.8
211.362-018	Teller	109	10	20.0	3.44	4.5	172	1,059	1.6	
211.462-010	Cashier 2	141	12	41.6	3.99	3.4	690	2,653		
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	239	29	31.0	3.37	1.0	1,652	2,653		6.9
213.362-010	Computer Operator	51	16	31.2	4.19	6.4	27	36	.5	
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	156	31	51.6	3.92	7.6	719	826		
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	541	93	30.1	NA	6.8	2,800	3,121		
219.462-010	Coupon Clerk	41	17	.0	3.45	.0	13	41	.3	
222.387-026	Inventory Clerk	77	22	4.5	3.76	1.1	123	1,323	1.6	
222.387-030	Linen-Room Attendant	24	22	.0	3.17	.0	5	1,323	.2	
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	123	20	15.0	3.18	.6	464	1,323		
237.367-038	Receptionist	184	24	20.8	3.64	4.3	996	1,281		
247.367-010	Classified-Ad Clerk 1	13	11	90.9	2.58	.6	6	6	.5	
SALES										
250.257-010	Sales Agent, Insurance	125	49	61.2	5.69	3.6	112	118	.9	
272.357-014	Sales Rep., Farm & Garden Equip. & Supp.	18	10	40.0	NA	7.8	26	78	1.4	
275.357-034	Sales Representative, Office Machines	25	10	70.0	3.79	5.4	17	39	.7	
279.357-014	Sales Representative, General Merchandise	65	25	68.0	5.06	7.3	683	2,999		10.5
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	476	35	48.5	3.93	4.2	1,348	2,999	2.8	
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	880	78	85.8	3.21	2.9	1,834	2,660	2.0	
292.353-010	Driver, Sales Route	83	11	27.2	5.54	5.0	347	413		
297.354-010	Demonstrator	43	10	50.0	3.72	1.2	9	10	0.2	
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	247	57	61.4	3.31	.6	147	162	0.6	

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 1980 (Cont'd)

DOT Code	Title	Openings: Available During Quarter	Openings: Unfilled End of Quarter	Openings: Percent Long-Term 1/	Openings: Average Wage 2/	Openings: Months Experience 2/	Applicants: Available During Quarter	Applicants: With Similar Skills 3/	Supply/Demand Ratio 4/: Shortage	Supply/Demand Ratio 4/: Surplus
SERVICE										
301.677-010	Child Monitor	489	17	35.2	1.41	4.8	1,021	1,129	2.1	
301.687-010	Caretaker	658	42	88.0	2.63	.2	190	1,931	.3	
301.687-018	Yard Worker	996	13	84.6	3.10	.0	142	1,931	.2	
310.137-010	Host/Hostess, Restaurant	42	11	18.1	3.26	2.2	111	136	2.6	
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom & Coffee Shop	405	24	45.8	3.17	.3	288	4,633	.7	
311.477-018	Waiter/Waitress, Bar	145	24	41.6	2.86	2.2	145	4,633	1.0	
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	990	118	56.7	2.76	2.4	3,306	4,633	3.3	
311.677-010	Cafeteria Attendant	32	17	17.6	3.17	.0	84	384	2.6	
312.474-010	Bartender	152	23	43.4	3.43	5.8	884	920		5.8
313.361-014	Cook	291	38	36.8	3.50	6.4	952	1,377	3.3	
315.361-010	Cook	65	11	18.1	3.39	4.4	212	236	3.3	
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	530	57	64.9	3.17	.9	1,945	2,449		
323.687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	228	15	60.0	3.35	.0	42	2,449	.2	
355.674-010	Child-Care Attendant, School	64	39	5.1	4.25	.6	208	3,214	3.3	
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	428	60	46.6	3.42	1.7	2,633	3,214		6.2
359.677-018	Nursery School Attendant	83	14	85.7	3.20	3.0	255	387	3.1	
372.667-034	Guard, Security	156	34	58.8	3.65	.4	9	18	.1	
372.667-038	Merchant Patroller	32	10	20.0	4.41	2.4	1	18	.1	
381.687-014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	423	27	40.7	3.61	4.0	1,265	2,018	3.0	
381.687-018	Cleaner, Industrial	100	16	81.2	4.41	2.8	272	2,018	2.7	
382.664-010	Janitor	500	35	42.8	3.68	4.1	1,113	1,264	2.2	
FARMING, FISHERY & FORESTRY										
406.687-010	Groundskeeper, Parks & Grounds	98	10	80.0	3.84	.9	114	140	1.2	
410.674-018	Livestock-Yard Attendant	17	10	100.0	4.05	.0	11	101	.6	
PROCESSING										
529.687-130	Laborer	661	84	22.6	6.75	.1	1,040	2,063	1.6	
MACHINE TRADES										
609.685-018	Production-Machine Tender	83	15	6.6	4.73	.4	1,124	1,321		13.5
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	140	28	32.1	NA	11.4	1,313	1,614		9.4
625.281-010	Diesel Mechanic	77	30	46.6	7.12	22.8	306	427		
638.281-014	Maintenance Mechanic	59	20	55.0	7.34	6.0	315	480		
638.684-018	Maintenance-Mechanic Helper	10	10	.0	5.00	6.0	22	24	2.2	
BENCH WORK										
705.687-014	Laborer, Grinding & Polishing	159	64	3.1	5.32	5.6	436	514	2.7	
706.687-010	Assembler, Production	282	22	40.9	5.41	.3	3,668	5,383		13.0
727.687-058	Forming-Process-Line Worker	20	20	50.0	5.10	.0	1	9	.1	
733.687-010	Assembler, Marking Devices	20	10	100.0	3.72	.0	21	79	1.1	
787.682-046	Sewing-Machine Operator	65	11	81.8	3.32	1.8	267	382		

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE BY OCCUPATION, OCTOBER 1, - DECEMBER 1980 (Cont'd)

DOT Code	Title	Openings: Available During Quarter	Openings: Unfilled End of Quarter	Openings: Percent Long-Term 1/	Openings: Average Wage 2/	Openings: Months Experience 2/	Applicants: Available During Quarter	Applicants: With Similar Skills 3/	Supply/Demand Ratio 4/: Shortage	Supply/Demand Ratio 4/: Surplus
STRUCTURAL WORK										
810.384-014	Welder, Arc	112	17	70.5	5.84	11.5	1,549	1,838		13.8
824.261-010	Electrician	45	11	63.6	7.71	36.6	306	396		6.8
825.281-026	Electrician Locomotive	21	10	100.0	10.40	18.0	8	24	.4	
828.281-010	Electronics Mechanic	52	29	55.1	NA	11.2	156	216	3.0	
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	691	15	33.3	4.82	2.4	3,307	3,634		
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	665	26	46.1	4.80	1.3	2,414	2,828		
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	96	13	23.0	4.34	5.5	489	728		
MISCELLANEOUS										
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	250	48	60.4	7.15	13.8	1,863	1,998		7.4
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	189	17	70.5	5.15	11.3	2,099	2,135		11.1
910.667-026	Switch Tender	43	14	100.0	8.84	6.0	55	71	1.3	
920.587-018	Packager, Hand	229	12	91.6	3.58	.0	922	1,123		
922.687-058	Laborer Stores	405	121	.8	3.83	.1	1,972	2,389		
929.687-010	Cutter, Banana Room	77	15	100.0	3.10	.0	124	7,965	1.6	
929.687-030	Material Handler	4,080	193	89.1	4.40	.3	6,207	7,965	1.5	
TOTAL		35,118	4,172	49.9	----	----	155,298	-----		4.4

1/ Openings unfilled 30 days or more.
2/ Applies to job openings available at the end of the quarter.
3/ Number of applicants available with occupational codes with the same first six digits.
4/ Number of applicants available divided by the number of openings available during the quarter by 9-digit DOT code. Shown only for those occupations deviating from the total by more than 1.0.
5/ Incudes data for occupations not listed because thay had fewer than ten unfilled openings at the end of the quarter. Also includes partially registered applicants (those with no occupational codes).

* Less than 0.05

NA Not Available

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

APPENDIX C

BALANCE OF STATE & PLANNING REGION DATA

DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCE OF STATE CIVILIAN POPULATION BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE

1970 1/ and 1982 2/

AGE & RACE	Population April 1, 1970			Population July 1, 1982			Numerical Change 1970 to 1982			Percent Change 1970 to 1982		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Total	1,779,583	866,869	912,719	1,802,109	877,948	924,161	+ 22,526	+ 11,084	+ 11,442	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	+ 1.3
Under 15	505,323	258,107	247,216	390,379	199,900	190,478	-114,944	- 58,207	- 56,738	- 22.7	- 22.6	- 23.0
15 - 19	171,529	87,375	84,154	176,403	88,617	87,786	+ 4,874	+ 1,242	+ 3,632	+ 2.8	+ 1.4	+ 4.3
20 - 24	112,080	53,045	59,035	153,300	76,876	76,424	+ 41,220	+ 23,831	+ 17,389	+ 36.7	+ 44.9	+ 29.5
25 - 29	98,058	48,872	49,186	150,049	80,922	69,127	+ 51,991	+ 32,050	+ 19,941	+ 53.0	+ 65.6	+ 40.5
30 - 34	88,379	43,691	44,688	122,152	63,505	58,647	+ 33,773	+ 19,814	+ 13,959	+ 38.2	+ 45.4	+ 31.2
35 - 39	87,143	42,210	44,933	104,743	53,807	50,936	+ 17,600	+ 11,597	+ 6,003	+ 20.2	+ 27.5	+ 13.4
40 - 44	95,553	46,673	48,880	90,156	44,111	46,044	- 5,397	- 2,562	- 2,836	- 5.6	- 5.5	- 5.8
45 - 49	99,282	48,541	50,741	86,364	40,962	45,402	- 12,918	- 7,579	- 5,339	- 13.0	- 15.6	- 10.5
50 - 54	99,184	48,111	51,073	91,765	43,416	48,349	- 7,419	- 4,695	- 2,724	- 7.5	- 9.7	- 5.3
55 - 59	93,174	45,280	47,894	91,878	42,915	48,962	- 1,296	- 2,365	+ 1,068	- 1.4	- 5.2	+ 22.3
60 - 64	86,129	41,280	44,849	87,613	39,837	47,776	+ 1,484	- 1,443	+ 2,927	+ 1.7	- 3.5	+ 6.5
65 - 69	74,214	34,220	39,994	75,968	34,078	41,891	+ 1,754	- 142	+ 1,897	+ 2.4	- 0.4	+ 4.7
70 & Over	169,535	69,459	100,076	181,339	69,000	112,338	+ 11,804	- 459	+ 12,262	+ 6.9	- 0.7	+ 12.3
White	1,769,699	862,005	907,694	1,788,733	871,266	917,467	+ 19,034	+ 9,261	+ 9,773	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.1
Under 15	502,287	256,684	245,603	386,987	198,283	188,704	-115,300	- 58,401	- 56,899	- 23.0	- 22.8	- 23.2
15 - 19	170,311	86,777	83,534	174,872	87,844	87,029	+ 4,561	+ 1,067	+ 3,495	+ 2.7	+ 1.2	+ 4.2
20 - 24	110,877	52,357	58,520	151,720	76,092	75,628	+ 40,843	+ 23,735	+ 17,108	+ 36.8	+ 45.3	+ 29.2
25 - 29	97,331	48,469	48,862	148,742	80,245	68,496	+ 51,411	+ 31,776	+ 19,634	+ 52.8	+ 65.6	+ 40.2
30 - 34	87,793	43,352	44,391	121,113	62,921	58,192	+ 33,370	+ 19,569	+ 13,801	+ 38.0	+ 45.1	+ 31.1
35 - 39	86,662	42,039	44,623	104,050	53,432	50,618	+ 17,388	+ 11,393	+ 5,995	+ 20.1	+ 27.1	+ 13.4
40 - 44	95,038	46,440	48,643	89,525	43,785	45,740	- 5,558	- 2,655	- 2,903	- 5.8	- 5.7	- 6.0
45 - 49	98,782	48,285	50,497	85,888	40,801	45,087	- 12,894	- 7,484	- 5,410	- 13.1	- 15.5	- 10.7
50 - 54	98,890	47,976	50,914	91,314	43,201	48,113	- 7,576	- 4,775	- 2,801	- 7.7	- 10.0	- 5.5
55 - 59	92,836	45,114	47,722	91,404	42,677	48,726	- 1,432	- 2,437	+ 1,004	+ 1.5	- 5.4	+ 2.1
60 - 64	85,906	41,153	44,753	87,304	39,676	47,629	+ 1,398	- 1,477	+ 2,876	+ 1.6	- 3.6	+ 6.4
65 - 69	74,007	34,122	39,885	75,469	33,838	41,631	+ 1,462	- 284	+ 1,746	+ 2.0	- 0.8	+ 4.4
70 & Over	168,984	69,237	99,747	180,344	68,471	111,874	+ 11,360	- 766	+ 12,127	+ 6.7	- 1.1	+ 12.2
Black	6,430	3,310	3,120	8,662	4,532	4,130	+ 2,232	+ 1,222	+ 1,010	+ 34.7	+ 36.9	+ 32.4
Under 15	1,878	929	949	2,094	1,024	1,071	+ 216	+ 95	+ 122	+ 11.5	+ 10.2	+ 12.9
15 - 19	872	446	426	985	527	458	+ 113	+ 81	+ 32	+ 13.0	+ 18.2	+ 7.5
20 - 24	829	491	338	1,157	581	576	+ 328	+ 90	+ 238	+ 39.6	+ 18.3	+ 70.4
25 - 29	340	208	132	821	441	381	+ 481	+ 223	+ 249	+141.5	+107.2	+188.6
30 - 34	373	218	155	644	380	264	+ 271	- 162	+ 109	+ 72.7	+ 74.3	+ 70.3
35 - 39	301	117	184	361	223	137	+ 60	+ 106	- 47	+ 19.9	+ 90.6	+ 25.5
40 - 44	259	142	117	407	239	169	+ 148	+ 97	+ 52	+ 57.1	+ 68.3	+ 44.4
45 - 49	382	215	167	297	110	187	- 85	- 105	+ 20	- 22.3	- 48.8	+ 12.0
50 - 54	210	94	116	247	131	116	+ 37	+ 37	0	+ 17.6	+ 39.4	0
55 - 59	200	109	91	361	200	161	+ 161	+ 91	+ 70	+ 80.5	+ 83.5	+ 77.8
60 - 64	168	97	71	220	112	108	+ 52	+ 15	+ 37	+ 31.0	+ 15.5	+ 52.1
65 - 69	160	80	80	295	158	137	+ 135	+ 78	+ 57	+ 84.3	+ 97.5	+ 71.3
70 & Over	458	164	294	772	408	365	+ 314	+ 244	+ 71	+ 68.6	+148.8	+ 24.1

DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCE OF STATE CIVILIAN POPULATION BY SEX, AGE AND RACE

1970 1/ and 1982 2/ (Cont'd)

AGE AND RACE	Population April 1, 1970			Population July 1, 1982			Numerical Change 1970 to 1982			Percent Change 1970 to 1982		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Other Nonwhite	3,454	1,549	1,905	4,714	2,150	2,564	+ 1,260	+ 601	+ 659	+ 36.5	+ 38.8	+ 34.7
Under 15	1,158	494	664	1,298	595	703	+ 140	+ 101	+ 39	+ 12.1	+ 20.4	+ 5.9
15 - 19	346	152	194	546	247	299	200	95	+ 105	+ 51.8	+ 62.5	+ 54.1
20 - 24	374	197	177	422	202	220	+ 48	+ 5	+ 43	+ 12.8	+ 2.5	+ 24.3
25 - 29	387	195	192	486	236	250	+ 99	41	+ 58	+ 25.6	+ 21.0	+ 30.2
30 - 34	263	121	142	395	204	191	+ 132	+ 83	+ 49	+ 50.2	+ 68.6	+ 34.5
35 - 39	180	54	126	333	152	181	+ 153	+ 98	+ 55	+ 85.0	+181.5	+ 43.7
40 - 44	211	91	120	223	88	136	+ 12	- 3	+ 16	+ 5.7	- 3.3	+ 13.3
45 - 49	118	41	77	179	51	128	+ 61	+ 10	+ 51	+ 51.7	+ 24.4	+ 66.2
50 - 54	84	41	43	203	84	119	+ 119	+ 43	+ 76	+141.7	+104.9	+176.7
55 - 59	138	57	81	113	38	74	- 25	- 19	- 7	- 18.1	- 33.3	- 8.6
60 - 64	55	30	25	89	49	40	+ 34	+ 19	+ 15	+ 61.8	+ 63.3	+ 60.0
65 - 69	47	18	29	205	82	122	+ 158	+ 64	+ 93	+336.2	+355.6	+320.7
70 & Over	93	58	35	222	123	100	+ 129	+ 65	+ 65	+138.7	+112.1	+185.7

1/ 1970 Census of the Population, Iowa. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/ Projected using Employment and Training Administration guidelines.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCE OF IOWA'S LABOR FORCE BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
1970 1/ and 1982 2/

Age & Sex	Total			White			Black			Other Nonwhite		
	1970	1982	Percent Change	1970	1982	Percent Change	1970	1982	Percent Change	1970	1982	Percent Change
Total	692,012	897,138	29.6	688,475	890,913	29.4	2,335	4,233	81.3	1,202	1,992	65.7
16-17	26,393	49,189	86.4	26,270	48,697	85.4	89	363	300.9	34	129	279.4
18-19	35,300	54,042	53.1	35,034	53,657	53.2	200	251	25.5	66	134	103.0
20-24	73,991	122,379	65.4	73,350	121,345	65.4	438	769	75.6	203	265	30.5
25-34	126,098	231,635	83.7	125,274	229,915	83.5	502	1,217	142.4	322	503	56.2
35-44	130,046	162,965	25.3	129,380	161,849	25.1	396	657	65.9	270	459	70.0
45-64	254,535	236,479	-7.1	253,650	235,290	-7.2	597	749	25.5	288	440	52.8
65 & Over	45,649	40,449	-11.4	45,517	40,160	-11.8	113	227	100.9	19	62	226.3
Male	449,571	521,348	16.0	447,502	518,072	15.8	1,337	2,196	64.2	732	1,080	47.5
16-17	16,088	24,668	53.3	16,023	24,434	52.5	48	184	283.3	17	50	194.1
18-19	19,822	27,961	41.1	19,686	27,782	41.2	96	106	10.4	40	73	82.5
20-24	43,453	68,130	56.8	43,089	67,712	57.1	236	284	20.3	128	134	4.7
25-34	88,323	140,583	59.2	87,773	139,601	59.0	316	640	102.5	234	342	46.5
35-44	85,917	95,179	10.8	85,552	94,519	10.5	226	426	88.5	139	234	68.3
45-64	165,374	139,330	-15.7	164,850	138,715	-15.9	360	401	11.4	164	214	30.5
65 & Over	30,594	25,497	-16.7	30,529	25,309	-17.1	55	155	181.8	10	33	69.7
Female	242,441	375,790	55.0	240,973	372,841	54.7	998	2,037	104.1	470	912	94.0
16-17	10,305	24,521	138.0	10,247	24,263	136.8	41	179	336.6	17	79	364.7
18-19	15,478	26,081	68.5	15,348	25,875	68.6	104	145	39.4	26	61	134.6
20-24	30,538	54,249	77.6	30,261	53,633	77.2	202	485	140.1	75	131	74.7
25-34	37,775	91,052	141.0	37,501	90,314	140.8	186	577	210.2	88	161	83.0
35-44	44,129	67,786	53.6	43,828	67,330	53.6	170	231	35.9	131	225	71.8
45-64	89,161	97,149	9.0	88,800	96,575	8.8	237	348	46.8	124	226	82.3
65 & Over	15,055	14,952	-.7	14,988	14,851	-.9	58	72	24.1	9	29	222.2

1/ 1970 Census of the Population, Iowa. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/ Projected using Employment and Training Administration Guidelines.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCE OF IOWA'S UNEMPLOYED BY AGE, RACE & SEX - FISCAL YEAR 1982 1/

Age & Sex	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Unemployed	Rate	Unemployed	Rate	Unemployed	Rate
Total	42,708	4.8	41,963	4.7	746	12.0
16-17	8,406	17.1	8,128	16.7	278	56.5
18-19	5,822	10.8	5,704	10.6	118	30.6
20-24	9,160	7.5	8,962	7.4	198	19.1
25-34	10,665	4.6	10,578	4.6	87	5.1
35-44	3,663	2.2	3,621	2.2	42	3.8
45-64	4,511	1.9	4,493	1.9	18	1.5
65 & Over	482	1.2	477	1.2	5	1.7
Male	18,734	3.6	18,366	3.5	368	11.2
16-17	3,862	15.7	3,692	15.1	170	72.6
18-19	2,140	7.7	2,094	7.5	46	25.7
20-24	4,121	6.0	4,077	6.0	44	10.5
25-34	5,093	3.6	5,032	3.6	61	6.2
35-44	1,154	1.2	1,120	1.2	34	5.2
45-64	2,052	1.5	2,039	1.5	13	2.1
65 & Over	312	1.2	312	1.2	0	---
Female	23,975	6.4	23,597	6.3	378	12.8
16-17	4,544	18.5	4,436	18.3	108	41.9
18-19	3,682	14.1	3,610	14.0	72	34.6
20-24	5,039	9.3	4,885	9.1	154	25.0
25-34	5,572	6.1	5,546	6.1	26	3.5
35-44	2,509	3.7	2,501	3.7	8	1.8
45-64	2,459	2.5	2,454	2.5	5	0.9
65 & Over	170	1.1	165	1.1	5	5.0

1/ Projected using Employment and Training Administration Guidelines.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

BALANCE OF STATE NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
In Thousands
1976 - 1980

Year and Month	Total	Manufac-turing	Non-manu-facturing	Construc-tion	Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Est.	Services & Mining	Govern-ment
Annual Averages									
1976	559.3	124.9	434.4	29.5	28.4	146.6	19.4	96.0	114.6
1977	581.8	132.0	449.8	31.9	28.7	151.9	20.3	99.7	117.2
1978	600.7	136.2	464.5	32.7	29.8	156.9	21.5	103.0	120.5
1979	599.2	136.1	463.1	32.6	30.0	154.5	21.5	105.3	119.2
1980	591.7	130.8	460.9	27.7	28.8	152.2	22.4	108.5	121.3
Monthly Data - 1980									
January	589.9	138.2	451.7	24.5	28.9	150.6	22.1	104.9	120.7
February	589.5	137.6	451.9	22.9	28.8	149.0	21.9	105.9	123.3
March	593.3	137.6	455.7	23.2	28.9	151.1	22.0	106.6	123.9
April	600.1	134.0	466.1	26.0	28.9	153.1	22.3	109.2	126.5
May	600.8	130.6	470.2	28.7	29.0	153.8	22.4	109.5	126.8
June	597.0	128.4	468.6	31.3	29.1	153.6	22.7	109.7	122.4
July	584.6	128.1	456.5	31.5	28.8	152.6	22.7	109.4	111.6
August	581.9	126.7	455.2	31.8	28.8	153.1	22.8	109.3	109.4
September	593.7	128.1	465.6	30.5	28.8	153.2	22.6	110.4	119.9
October	588.1	123.9	464.2	29.4	28.6	151.3	22.3	109.6	123.0
November	591.7	128.4	463.3	27.7	28.6	151.5	22.4	109.0	124.1
December	589.9	128.4	461.5	24.9	28.6	153.0	22.6	109.1	123.5
Horizontal Percent Distribution									
1976	100.0	22.3	77.7	5.3	5.1	26.2	3.5	17.2	20.5
1977	100.0	22.7	77.3	5.5	4.9	26.1	3.5	17.1	20.1
1978	100.0	22.7	77.3	5.4	5.0	26.1	3.6	17.2	20.1
1979	100.0	22.7	77.3	5.4	5.0	25.8	3.6	17.6	19.9
1980	100.0	22.1	77.9	4.7	4.9	25.7	3.8	18.3	20.5
Percent of State Total									
1976	53.9	53.4	54.1	55.7	52.8	55.3	38.9	52.1	58.2
1977	53.9	53.8	54.0	55.4	52.3	55.2	38.6	52.3	57.9
1978	53.7	54.0	53.6	53.6	52.4	54.8	38.8	51.8	57.9
1979	52.9	52.4	53.1	54.4	51.6	53.9	37.9	51.1	58.3
1980	53.7	53.7	53.7	58.4	51.9	54.3	39.0	51.7	58.6

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

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INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED IN BALANCE OF STATE 1/
1980

Industry Attachment	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.2/	Oct.2/	Nov.2/	Dec.2/	Annual Number	Average Vertical Percent
Total	17,851	19,158	19,039	19,834	20,325	22,435	22,698	22,949	24,109	23,053	20,939	23,251	21,303	100.0
Mining	378	396	296	215	89	99	82	85	79	81	86	141	169	0.8
Contract Construction	6,395	7,403	7,542	6,473	3,921	3,360	2,779	2,139	2,628	2,271	2,623	4,386	4,326	20.3
Manufacturing	5,082	5,209	5,099	6,655	9,192	10,846	10,855	12,374	13,007	12,942	10,342	10,484	9,340	43.8
Durable Goods	3,457	3,675	3,418	4,905	7,093	8,554	8,059	10,245	10,910	11,243	8,695	8,707	7,413	34.8
Lumber & Wood Products	330	425	459	398	442	387	391	298	340	308	278	234	357	1.8
Furniture & Fixtures	184	129	126	167	245	256	278	218	257	229	216	178	207	1.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	907	961	846	733	532	407	447	345	422	330	392	526	571	2.8
Primary Metal Industry	163	96	89	100	146	243	253	422	398	309	231	214	222	1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	432	498	489	631	1,218	1,349	1,230	1,047	965	995	867	900	802	3.8
Machinery (Exc. Electrical)	563	765	666	1,220	2,872	3,935	3,512	5,768	6,428	7,438	5,330	5,434	3,660	17.2
Electrical Equipment	133	160	185	350	342	434	565	909	936	792	701	632	511	2.4
Transportation Equipment	621	553	482	1,222	1,178	1,289	1,179	1,049	1,029	725	562	457	862	4.0
Other Durable Goods	124	88	76	84	118	254	204	189	135	117	118	132	121	0.6
Nondurable Goods	1,625	1,534	1,681	1,750	2,099	2,292	2,796	2,129	2,097	1,699	1,647	1,777	1,927	9.0
Food & Kindred Products	844	855	1,025	1,043	780	663	896	758	800	665	663	822	818	3.8
Apparel & Related	114	70	106	96	190	193	104	156	183	171	160	148	141	0.7
Paper & Allied Products	35	34	70	74	92	116	113	122	92	81	98	92	85	0.4
Printing & Publishing	217	198	171	140	152	166	177	168	200	203	173	175	178	0.8
Chemical & Allied Products	68	77	86	73	88	153	159	174	148	153	161	122	122	0.6
Rubber & Plastic Products	255	210	139	233	656	833	1,169	608	568	356	300	333	472	2.2
Other Nondurable Goods	92	90	84	91	141	168	178	143	106	70	92	85	111	0.5
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	659	692	695	661	581	591	551	527	549	520	555	675	605	2.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,756	2,922	2,956	3,337	4,043	4,753	5,543	4,814	4,553	4,062	4,004	4,055	3,983	18.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	162	166	166	203	239	254	276	278	303	292	295	310	245	1.2
Services	1,223	1,141	1,099	1,084	1,213	1,377	1,470	1,533	1,667	1,594	1,727	1,773	1,408	6.6
State & Local Government	178	124	109	110	113	161	114	159	154	182	194	191	149	0.7
Information Not Available	1,018	1,105	1,077	1,096	934	994	1,028	1,040	1,169	1,109	1,113	1,236	1,078	5.1

1/ Data are for the week including the 12th of the month. Data were compiled as part of a cooperative program with the Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor.
2/ Includes claimants receiving benefits under the extended benefits program which became effective August 24, 1980.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

OCCUPATIONAL ATTACHMENT OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN BALANCE OF STATE 1/
1980

Occupational Attachment	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.3/	Oct.3/	Nov.3/	Dec.3/	Annual Average
TOTAL	17,851	19,158	19,039	19,834	20,325	22,435	22,698	22,949	24,109	23,053	20,939	23,251	21,303
Prof., Tech., & Managerial	190	187	177	190	215	276	305	325	329	332	1,031	1,029	382
Clerical & Sales	399	407	412	446	517	603	633	621	664	651	2,089	2,063	792
Service	219	214	201	207	201	291	268	304	298	309	888	892	358
Agricultural, Fishery, & Forestry	69	68	67	51	26	31	37	33	34	30	97	139	57
Industrial Categories:													
by Type of Work													
Processing	202	201	198	161	169	168	186	173	186	175	518	530	239
Machine Trades	212	241	237	257	306	380	391	430	458	447	1,361	1,492	518
Benchwork	193	210	191	241	305	360	345	374	410	393	1,041	1,049	425
Structural Work	910	1,026	1,019	950	648	640	625	555	658	606	1,600	1,992	936
Miscellaneous	640	694	660	634	532	557	544	509	587	566	1,575	1,693	766
by Complexity: 2/													
High	143	155	149	173	181	206	217	213	229	207	583	705	263
Medium	200	231	248	247	269	298	295	269	288	276	620	865	342
Low	1,445	1,560	1,485	1,384	1,101	1,121	1,027	1,027	1,191	1,097	1,731	2,716	1,407
Information Not Available	14,817	15,910	15,877	16,697	17,406	19,129	19,364	19,625	20,485	19,544	10,739	12,372	16,830
MALE CLAIMANTS													
Prof., Tech., & Managerial	107	115	113	126	133	171	190	194	200	185	623	635	233
Clerical & Sales	124	131	125	140	148	183	196	189	194	178	531	571	226
Service	84	86	85	88	93	119	93	107	113	119	327	344	138
Agricultural, Fishery, & Forestry	61	65	64	47	24	28	34	30	32	26	72	119	50
Industrial Categories:													
by Type of Work													
Processing	149	147	135	118	109	121	144	136	145	132	401	423	180
Machine Trades	186	216	215	231	260	311	319	350	380	365	1,154	1,285	439
Benchwork	103	122	104	117	135	171	159	163	178	175	456	501	199
Structural Work	892	1,005	1,005	934	624	609	591	530	633	581	1,535	1,935	906
Miscellaneous	599	646	612	585	464	488	468	431	512	494	1,338	1,457	675

OCCUPATIONAL ATTACHMENT OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED IN BALANCE OF STATE 1/ (Cont'd)
1980

Occupational Attachment	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.3/	Oct.3/	Nov.3/	Dec.3/	Annual Average
by Complexity 2/													
High	139	151	145	168	174	196	206	205	217	196	583	668	259
Medium	178	208	222	221	231	258	249	224	249	228	620	736	302
Low	1,273	1,379	1,310	1,190	824	821	740	720	863	790	1,731	1,986	1,136
Information Not Available	11,391	12,799	12,846	12,975	12,371	13,276	13,005	13,514	14,377	13,989	8,098	9,682	12,360
FEMALE CLAIMANTS													
Prof., Tech., & Managerial	83	72	64	64	82	105	115	131	129	147	408	394	150
Clerical & Sales	275	276	287	306	369	420	437	432	470	473	1,558	1,492	566
Service	135	128	116	119	108	172	175	197	185	190	561	548	219
Agricultural, Fishery, & Forestry	8	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	2	4	25	20	7
Industrial Categories:													
by Type of Work													
Processing	53	54	63	43	60	47	42	37	41	43	117	107	59
Machine Trades	26	25	22	26	46	69	72	80	78	82	207	207	78
Benchwork	90	88	87	124	170	189	186	211	232	218	585	548	227
Structural Work	18	21	14	16	24	31	34	25	25	25	65	57	30
Miscellaneous	41	48	48	49	68	69	74	78	75	72	237	236	91
by Complexity 2/													
High	4	4	4	5	7	10	11	8	12	11	33	37	12
Medium	22	23	26	26	38	40	46	45	39	48	151	129	65
Low	172	181	175	194	277	300	287	307	328	307	764	730	335
Information Not Available	3,426	3,111	3,031	3,722	5,035	5,853	6,359	6,111	6,108	5,555	2,641	2,690	4,470

1/ Data are for the week including the 12th of the month. Data were compiled as part of a cooperative program with the Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor.

2/ Only the industrial categories are arranged by degree of complexity based on the fourth digit of the occupational code.

3/ Includes claimants receiving benefits under the extended benefits program which became effective August 24, 1980.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

AGE AND SEX OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED IN BALANCE OF STATE 1/
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.2/	Oct.2/	Nov.2/	Dec.2/	Annual Number	Average Vertical Percent
AGE - TOTAL	17,851	19,158	19,039	19,834	20,325	22,435	22,698	22,949	24,109	23,053	20,939	23,251	21,303	100.0
Under 22	2,047	2,336	2,371	2,415	2,703	3,111	3,186	3,030	2,836	2,531	2,591	2,847	2,671	12.5
22 - 24	2,861	3,144	3,245	3,262	3,170	3,474	3,586	3,442	3,305	2,882	2,900	3,289	3,213	15.1
25 - 34	6,045	6,469	6,442	6,856	6,844	7,604	7,691	8,039	8,425	8,301	7,498	8,321	7,378	34.6
35 - 44	2,573	2,738	2,629	2,875	3,253	3,535	3,489	3,697	4,227	4,153	3,503	3,766	3,370	15.8
45 - 54	2,144	2,295	2,235	2,251	2,361	2,571	2,648	2,656	3,020	2,983	2,474	2,802	2,537	12.0
55 - 59	1,083	1,108	1,093	1,141	1,082	1,159	1,194	1,184	1,328	1,308	1,138	1,239	1,171	5.5
60 - 64	808	792	763	792	695	771	719	747	800	748	682	766	757	3.5
65 & Over	290	276	261	242	217	210	185	154	168	147	153	171	206	1.0
AGE & SEX														
MALES	13,696	15,332	15,304	15,361	14,361	15,477	15,199	15,644	16,764	16,244	14,535	16,952	15,406	100.0
Under 22	1,654	1,950	1,976	1,972	2,007	2,279	2,270	2,164	2,033	1,757	1,866	2,193	2,010	13.1
22 - 24	2,312	2,600	2,702	2,661	2,351	2,548	2,542	2,456	2,348	2,005	2,058	2,480	2,422	15.8
25 - 34	4,856	5,369	5,348	5,488	4,986	5,491	5,357	5,756	6,116	6,179	5,506	6,361	5,568	36.1
35 - 44	1,861	2,055	1,972	2,045	2,187	2,252	2,120	2,355	2,823	2,857	2,288	2,591	2,284	14.8
45 - 54	1,491	1,707	1,672	1,586	1,516	1,528	1,561	1,583	1,908	1,957	1,513	1,827	1,654	10.7
55 - 59	746	831	831	828	682	708	731	712	846	859	719	825	777	5.0
60 - 64	562	606	602	597	484	522	489	508	570	527	470	551	540	3.5
65 & Over	214	214	201	184	148	149	129	110	120	103	115	124	151	1.0
FEMALES	4,155	3,826	3,735	4,473	5,964	6,958	7,499	7,305	7,345	6,809	6,404	6,299	5,897	100.0
Under 22	393	386	395	443	696	832	916	866	803	774	725	704	661	11.2
22 - 24	549	544	543	601	819	926	1,044	986	957	877	842	809	791	13.4
25 - 34	1,189	1,100	1,094	1,368	1,858	2,113	2,334	2,283	2,309	2,122	1,992	1,960	1,810	30.7
35 - 44	712	683	657	830	1,066	1,283	1,369	1,342	1,404	1,296	1,215	1,175	1,086	18.4
45 - 54	653	588	563	665	845	1,043	1,087	1,073	1,112	1,026	961	975	883	15.0
55 - 59	337	277	262	313	400	451	463	472	482	449	419	414	395	6.7
60 - 64	246	186	161	195	211	249	230	239	230	221	212	215	216	3.7
65 & Over	76	62	60	58	69	61	56	44	48	44	38	47	55	0.9

1/ Data are for the week including the 12th of the month. Data were compiled as part of a cooperative program with the Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor.

2/ Includes claimants receiving benefits under the extended benefits program which became effective August 24, 1980.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
IN BALANCE OF STATE BY SEX AND RACE 1/
1980

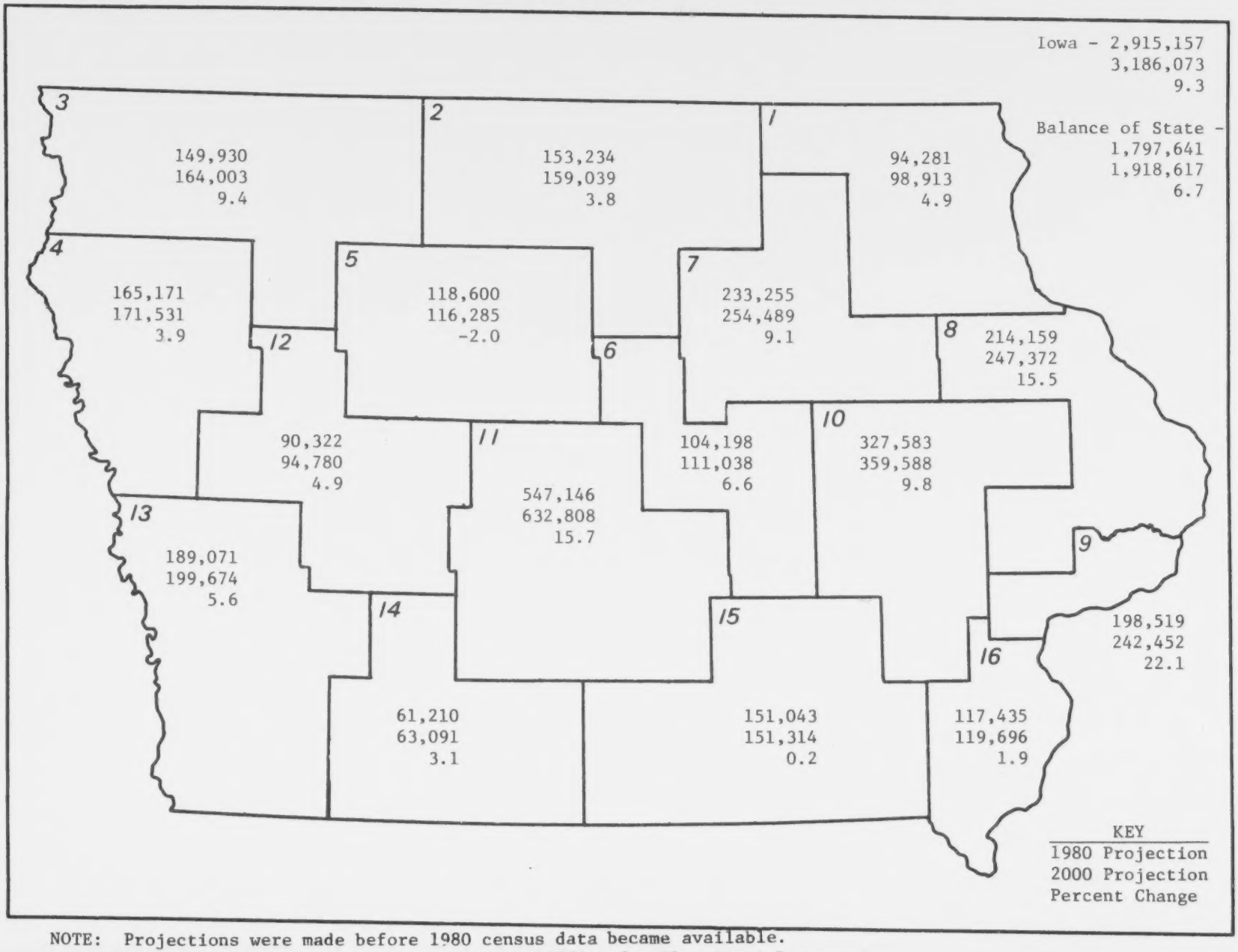
DURATION	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL	17,851	19,158	19,039	19,834	20,325	22,435	22,698	22,949	24,109	23,053	20,939	23,251	21,303
1 - 4 Weeks	6,571	4,763	3,311	4,083	5,908	5,812	5,337	5,127	4,498	5,104	3,012	4,400	4,827
5 - 14 Weeks	8,347	11,744	11,998	10,495	9,712	12,062	12,847	11,993	10,696	7,901	7,291	8,165	10,271
15 Weeks & Over	2,677	2,495	3,599	5,256	4,705	4,561	4,514	5,829	8,915	10,048	10,636	10,686	6,160
Information not Available	256	156	131	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	45
MALES	13,696	15,332	15,304	15,361	14,361	15,477	15,199	15,644	16,764	16,244	14,535	16,952	15,406
1 - 4 Weeks	5,373	3,802	2,548	2,870	3,932	3,738	3,482	3,549	3,311	4,040	2,126	3,491	3,522
5 - 14 Weeks	6,505	9,824	9,981	8,395	6,927	8,341	8,444	7,981	7,190	5,187	4,841	5,720	7,445
15 Weeks & Over	1,631	1,608	2,687	4,096	3,502	3,398	3,273	4,114	6,263	7,017	7,568	7,741	4,408
Information not Available	187	98	88	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	31
FEMALES	4,155	3,826	3,735	4,473	5,964	6,958	7,499	7,305	7,345	6,809	6,404	6,299	5,898
1 - 4 Weeks	1,198	961	763	1,213	1,976	2,074	1,855	1,578	1,187	1,064	886	909	1,305
5 - 14 Weeks	1,842	1,920	2,017	2,100	2,785	3,721	4,403	4,012	3,506	2,714	2,450	2,445	2,827
15 Weeks & Over	1,046	887	912	1,160	1,203	1,163	1,241	1,715	2,652	3,031	3,068	2,945	1,752
Information not Available	69	58	43	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	14
WHITES	17,584	18,900	18,783	19,529	19,996	22,052	22,283	22,589	23,666	22,592	20,541	22,837	20,946
1 - 4 Weeks	6,510	4,704	3,277	4,014	5,816	5,708	5,234	5,065	4,431	5,035	2,966	4,339	4,758
5 - 14 Weeks	8,216	11,612	11,847	10,338	9,557	11,859	12,605	11,781	10,500	7,723	7,128	7,999	10,097
15 Weeks & Over	2,605	2,429	3,531	5,177	4,623	4,485	4,444	5,743	8,735	9,834	10,447	10,499	6,046
Information not Available	253	155	128	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	45
NONWHITES	267	258	256	305	329	383	415	360	443	461	398	414	357
1 - 4 Weeks	61	59	34	69	92	104	103	62	67	69	46	61	69
5 - 14 Weeks	131	132	151	157	155	203	242	212	196	178	163	166	174
15 Weeks & Over	72	66	68	79	82	76	70	86	180	214	189	187	114
Information not Available	3	1	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	0

1/ Data are for the week including the 12th of the month. Data were compiled as part of a cooperative program with the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

SOURCE: Research and Analysis Department, U. S. Department of Labor.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS, 1980 & 2000

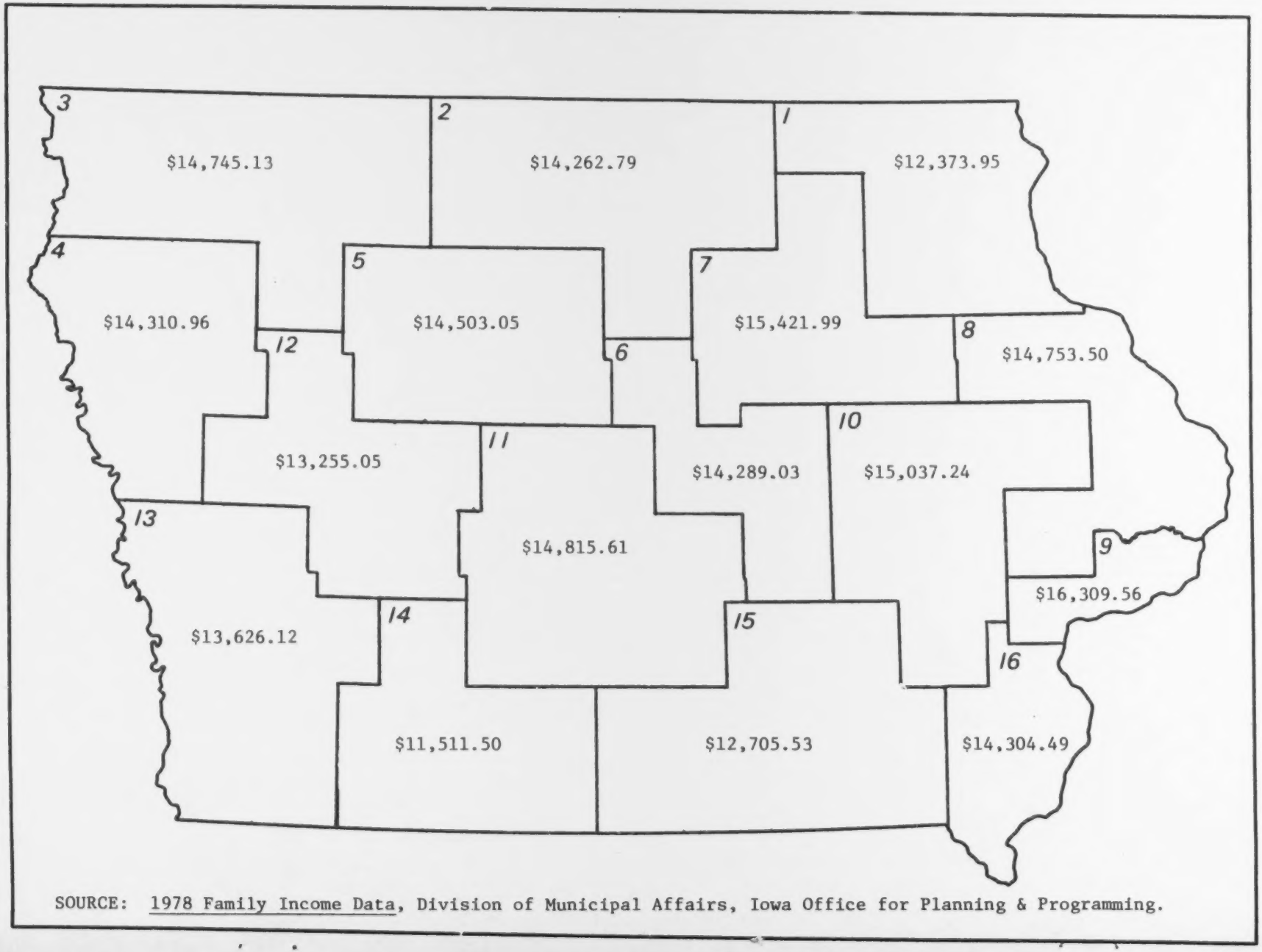
BY OPP REGION



NOTE: Projections were made before 1980 census data became available.
SOURCE: Office of the State Demographer, Iowa Office for Planning & Programming.

1978 MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

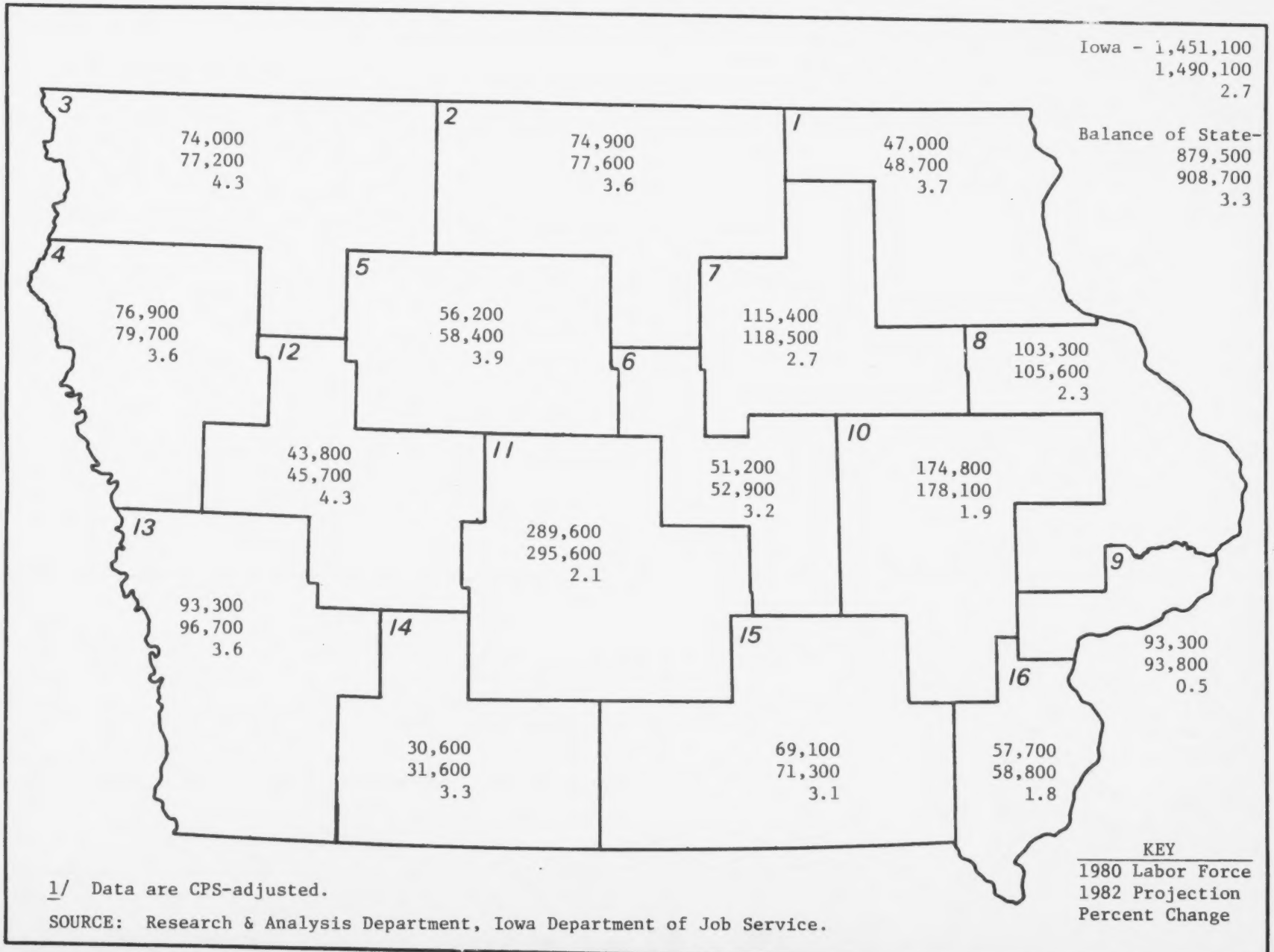
BY OPP REGION



SOURCE: 1978 Family Income Data, Division of Municipal Affairs, Iowa Office for Planning & Programming.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, FISCAL YEARS 1980 & 1982 1/

BY OPP REGION

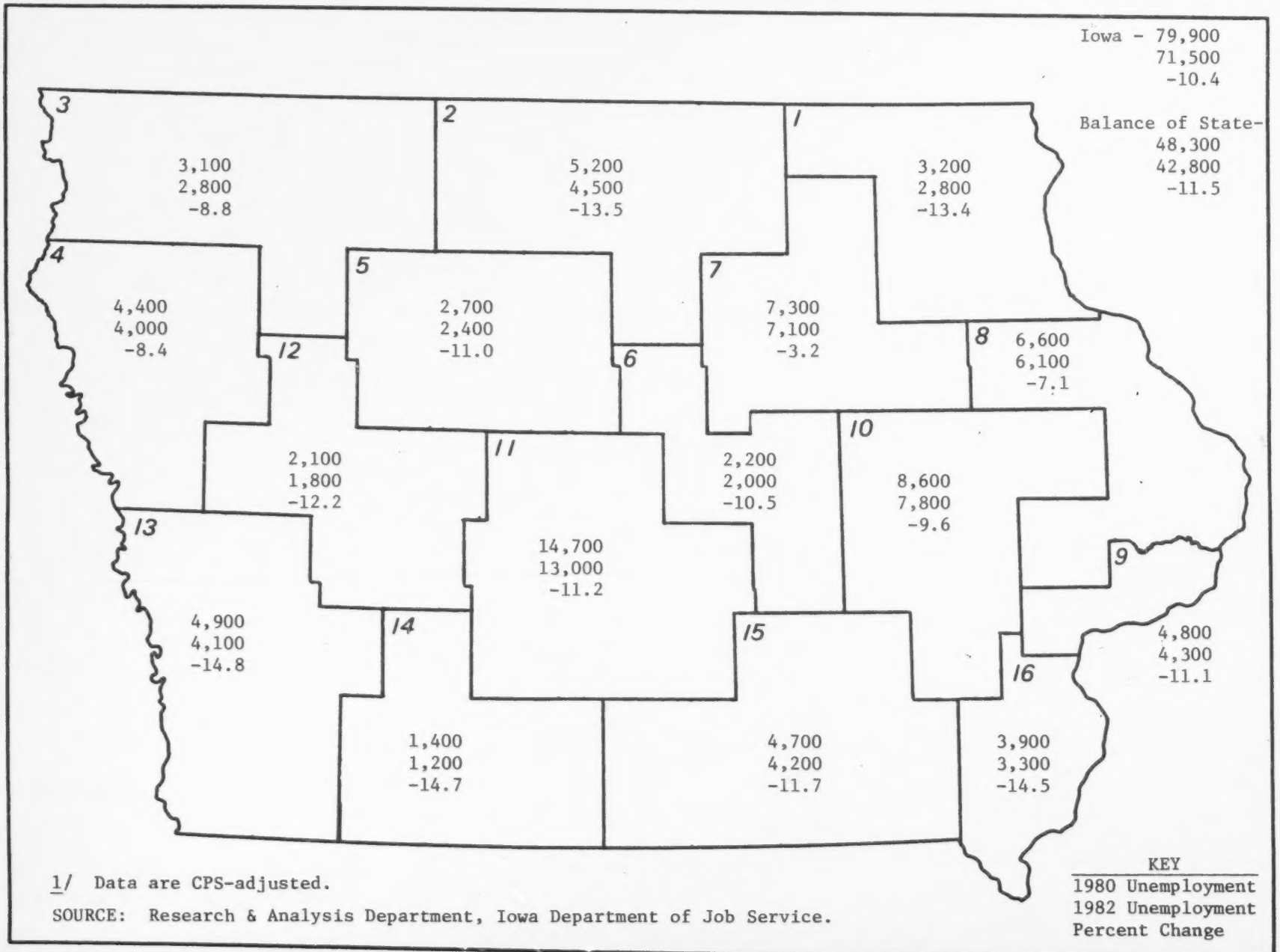


1/ Data are CPS-adjusted.

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1980 & 1982 1/

BY OPP REGION

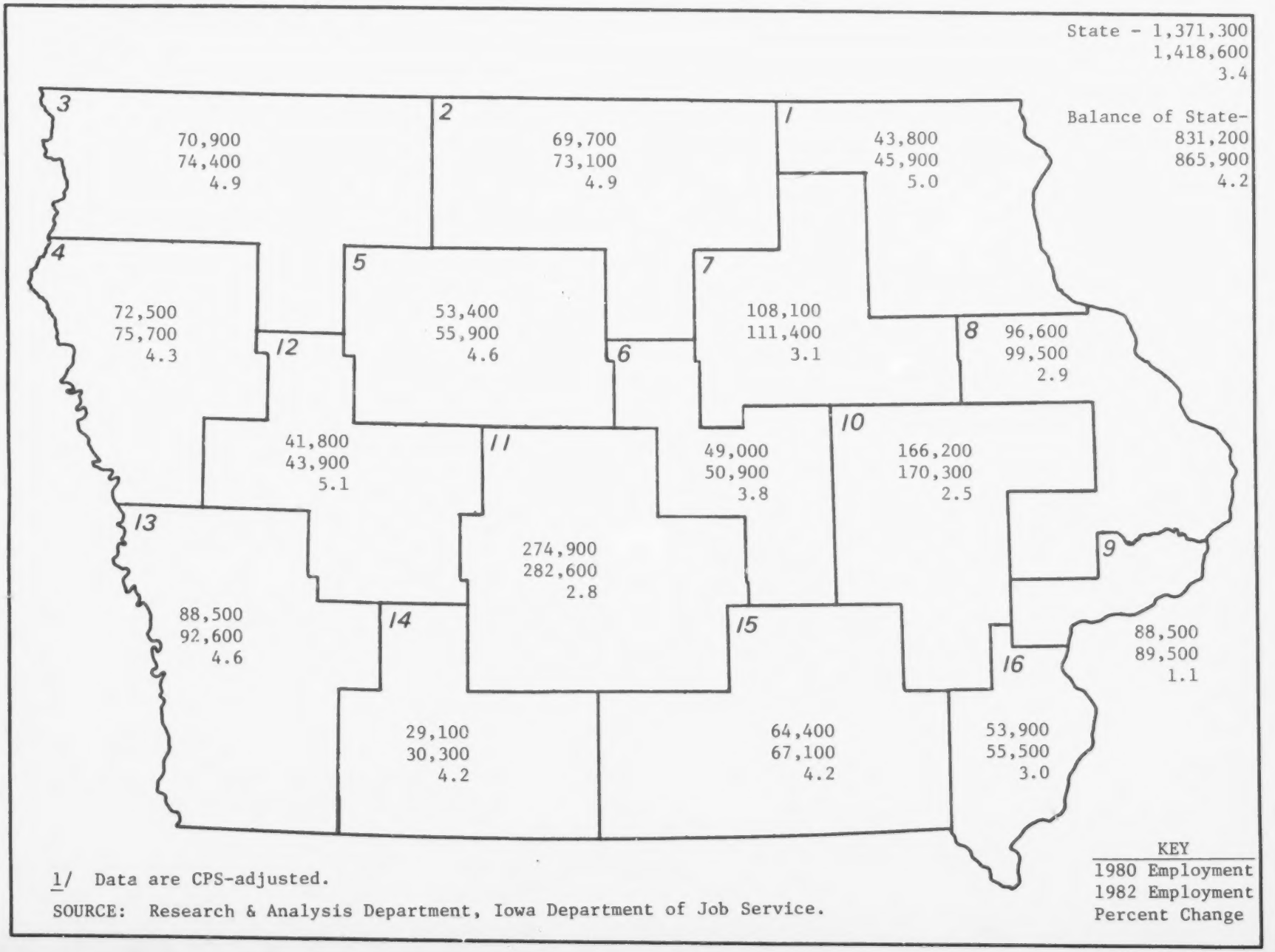


1/ Data are CPS-adjusted.

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1980 & 1982 1/

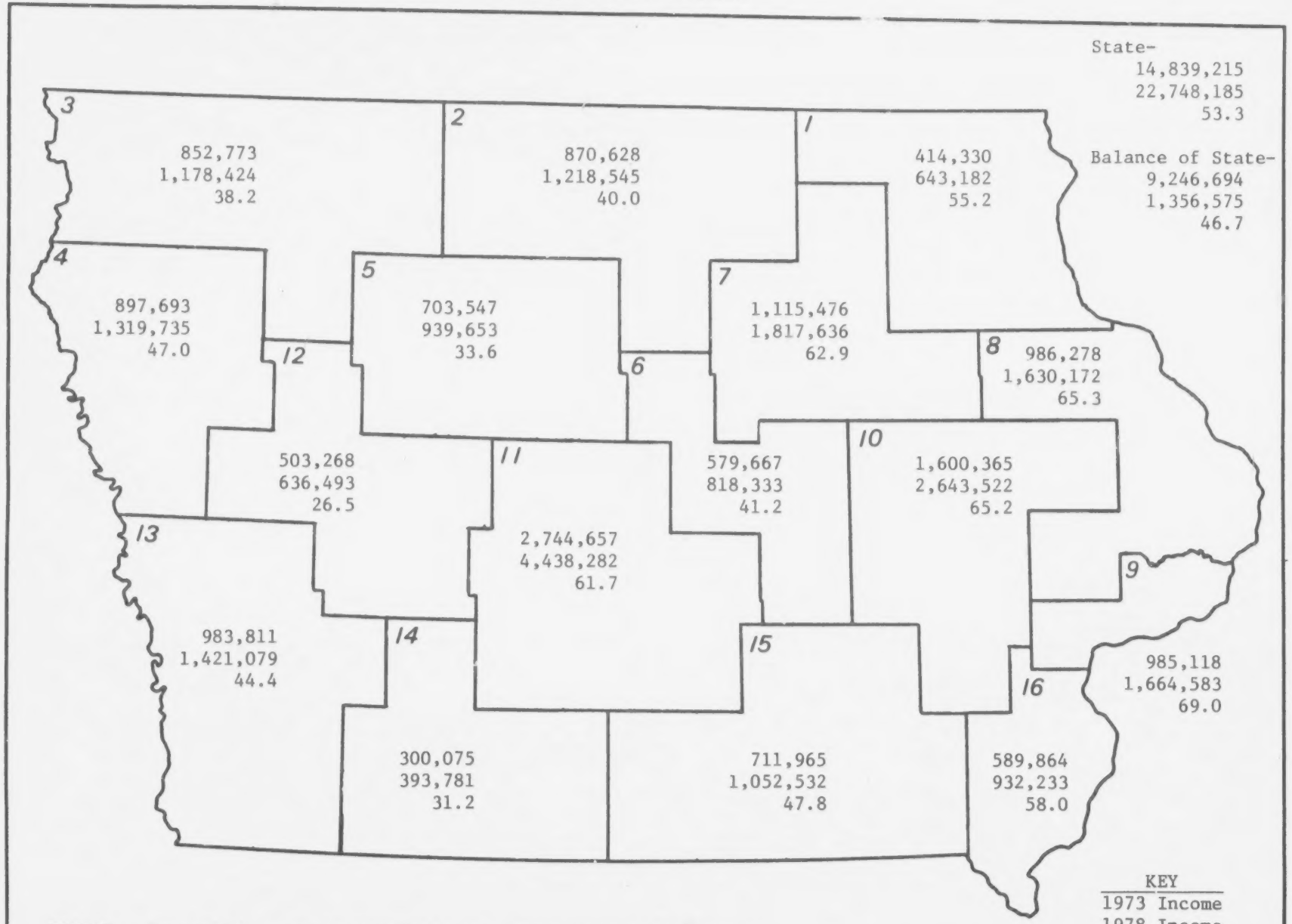
BY OPP AREA



1/ Data are CPS-adjusted.

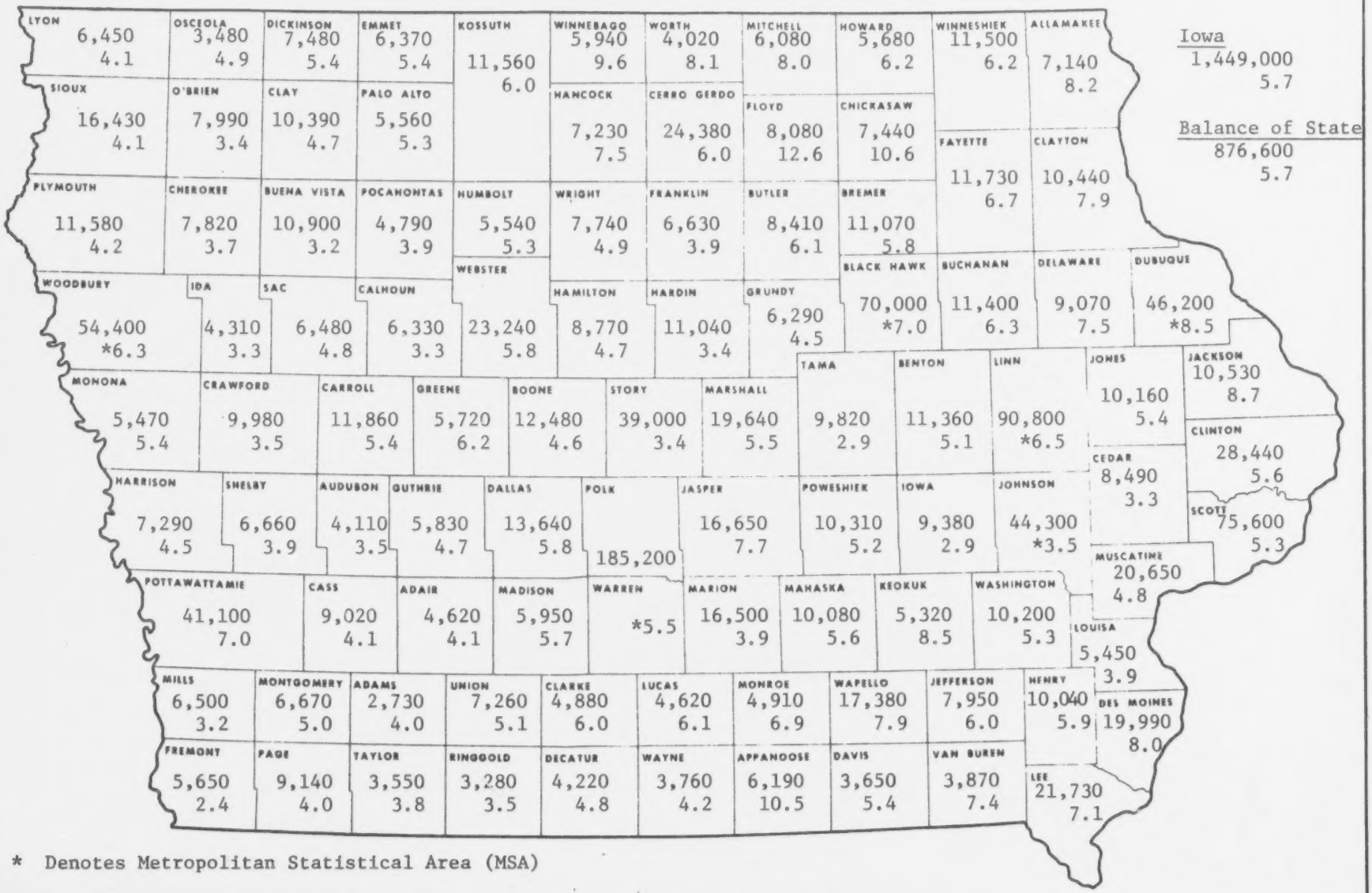
SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, 1973 & 1978
BY OPP AREA
IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS



SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR 1980
CPS-ADJUSTED



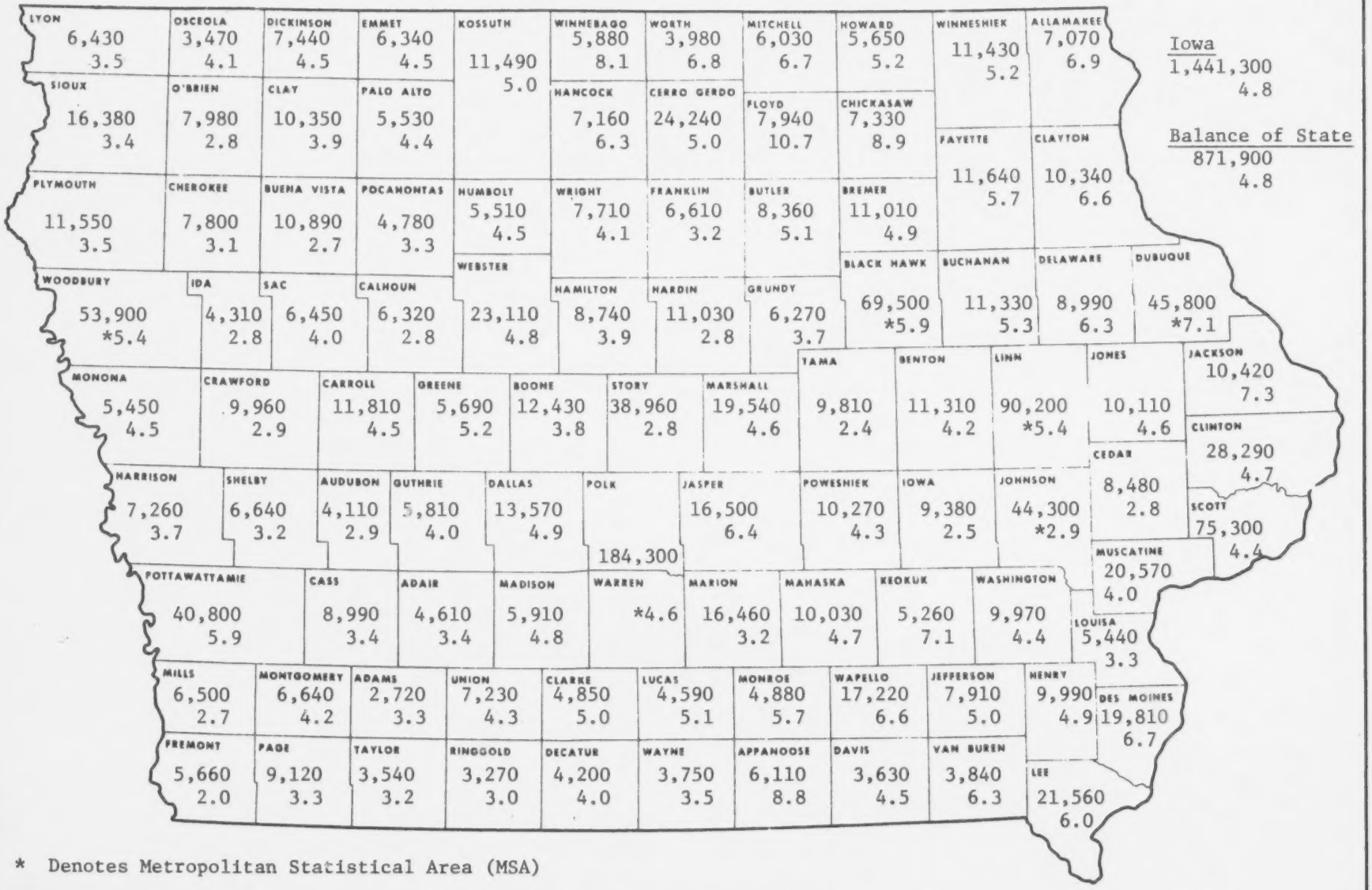
Iowa
1,449,000
5.7

Balance of State
876,600
5.7

* Denotes Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

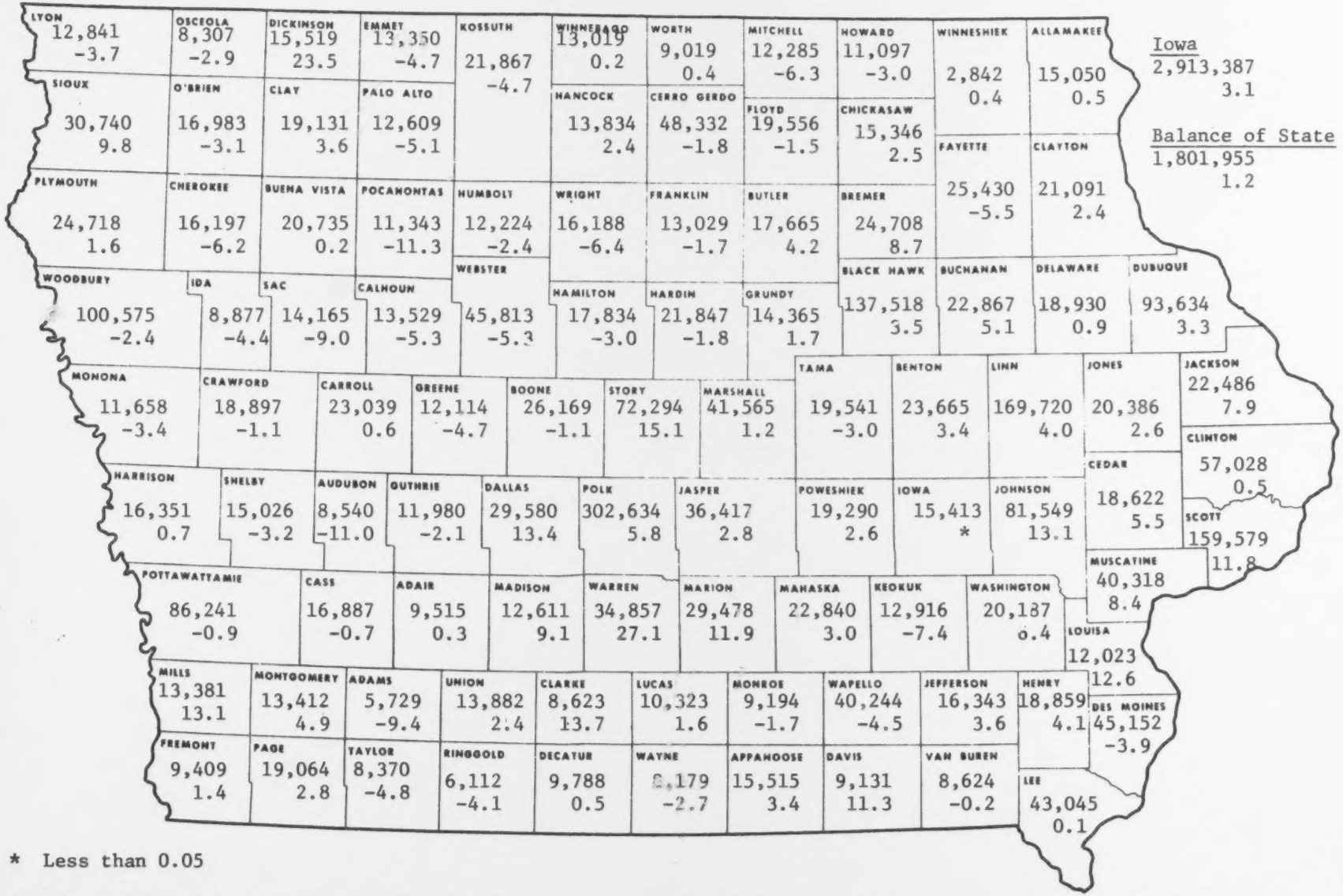
ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR 1980
NON-CPS



* Denotes Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

SOURCE: Research & Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

IOWA POPULATION BY COUNTY, 1980
& PERCENT CHANGE 1970 - 1980



Iowa
2,913,387
3.1

Balance of State
1,801,955
1.2

* Less than 0.05

SOURCE: "1980 Preliminary Population & Housing Unit Counts, Iowa" - Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, February, 1981.

APPENDIX D

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

SOURCES

1. Non-agriculture wage and salary employment estimates prepared by the Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

2. Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) data prepared by the Labor Market Analysis Unit, Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

3. Tentative Economic Assumptions, Fiscal Year 1982 prepared by the Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

4. 1970 Census of the Population, Iowa, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

5. Labor Force Estimates prepared by the Labor Market Analysis Unit, Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

6. Population Projections for State and Counties, 1980-2000 prepared by the Office of the State Demographer, the Iowa Office for Planning and Programming.

7. Occupational Outlook for Iowa to 1985, prepared by the Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

8. Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

9. Manpower Operations Data System (MODS) data as of December 31, 1980.

10. Data on the insured unemployed taken from the claimant data file, Research and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service.

11. Special tabulations of Survey of Income and Education data provided by the U.S. Department of Labor.

12. Preliminary 1980 census data furnished by the Iowa Census Data Center, Office for Planning and Programming.

13. "The Business Situation," Survey of Current Business, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, February, 1981, pp 1-12.

14. Personal Income estimates prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.